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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Railroad Horror

Statement of One of the Engineers.

WHAT HE SAW AND HEARD

Terrible Sufferings of Victims.

SAD ENDING OF A HONEYMOON.

Revised List of the Dead and Wounded

Testimony Taken by the Coroner.

STATEMENT OF ENGINEER M'GUIRE.

ERIE, PA., January 1.—Daniel McGuire, engineer of the Socrates, states that his engine was ahead of the Columbia. All stations between Erie and Ashtabula with the exception of three were stopped at, the train running slow. He felt the bridge give way when two car lengths from the west end—felt it settle down; had his hand on the throttle, and pulled it wide open; the draw bar connecting the engines was snapped by the sudden jerk; the trucks of his tank did not clear and settle down, but the opening wide of the throttle saved the engine, and the trucks were pulled on. He ran up the track one hundred yards and gave the alarm by repeated whistles and ringing of the bell. He saw the engine Columbia sink with the bridge and turn bottom upward. The express, baggage and passenger cars following in a heap, the passenger cars landing on the express cars; all went into the river.

Fire first broke out in the last sleeper, which swung over to one side and soon was in a blaze. In two or three minutes

THE ENTIRE WRECK WAS A MASS OF FLAMES.

The shrieks of the living and the groans of the dying were terrible to hear, but their voices were soon hushed as the fire king embraced them. Up to yesterday afternoon eight-three burned and unrecognizable bodies were taken from the wreck. About sixty were saved, though a large number have since died. I was one of the first at the wreck; pulled several out of the ice and helped to extricate some from the debris. One woman was pinned down by her legs in a burning car. Her cries for help were piteous, and in despair as the flames circled around her she shrieked: "Take an axe and

CUT OFF MY LEGS,"

But it was impossible to reach her and she was consumed. The paint on the burning cars snapped like powder, scaring many workers away. I couldn't estimate the number burned, but think one hundred perished by flame and water. Some were killed outright.

A husband and wife in the burning wreck were held down by obstructions and calmly awaited their fate, their lips moving as if in prayer. Neither pen nor tongue can describe the horrors of the scene. In twenty minutes after the fire started it was

IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTRICATE PASSENGERS.

The engineer of the Columbia, "Pap" Folsom, of Cleveland, said his engine turned bottom upward. He was thrown violently through the window of the cab. He was badly cut. McGuire helped pick him up, bruised and bleeding. His first words were: "Another Angola horror, Dan!" The train was running at the rate of ten miles an hour at the time. The bridge was considered safe. Passenger train No. 8, with two engines, had passed safely over the bridge about seven o'clock. Histrain struck the bridge at 7:32. Thinks from said weather and the heavy train snapped the bridge. Six engines had tested the bridge without straining it. At the time of the accident

THE STORM WAS AT ITS HEIGHT.

He could not see two car lengths ahead of his engine, and this rendered it next to impossible to give immediate assistance. This completely eclipses the Angola horror. He thinks no one would have escaped from the doomed train had he not saved his engine, thus enabling him to give the alarm. Terrible indeed would it have been had the Socrates gone over in the blinding, furious storm. No one would have known of the disaster, and the next train due would have shared the same fate and been thrown into the river. He has been in the service of the company since 1859, and never saw such a storm before.

The direct cause of the accident is not yet known, though

THE EFFECT OF THE EXTREME COLD WEATHER

Upon the iron of which the bridge was composed no doubt had a good deal to do with it.

SAD CLOSE OF A HONEYMOON.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—The *Enquirer's* Springfield, Ohio, special says: Professor Henry G. Rodgers, Principal of the High School in that city, and wife, are believed to be among the lost at Ashtabula. Professor Rodgers was married last Tuesday, went to Niagara, and expected to return to Springfield on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Not returning as expected, friends made inquiry and learned that a newly married pair left Buffalo on the lil-fated Pacific express. Relatives who proceeded at once to Ashtabula have not yet been able to identify the remains.

REVISED LIST OF THE DEAD.

ASHTABULA, January 1.—The following is a revised and complete list of the dead as far as known:

Mr. Aldrich, Des Moines, Iowa; Lewis G. Barrey, Buffalo; Mrs. W. H. Bradley's child and nurse, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, Chicago; C. Brunner, Gratiot, Wis.; Mrs. C. Brunner; two children of Mr. and Mrs. Brunner; Daniel Chittenden, Cleveland; L. C. Crane, New Haven, Ct.; M. P. Cogswell, Chicago; Mrs. E. Cook, Wellington; Wm. Clemens, Bellevue, O.; Mrs. Emma Collin, Oakland, Cal.; James Doyle, New York; Clarence Gage, Charleston, Ill.; Alfred Gillette, Cranberry Island, Me.; Mrs. George, Cleveland, Miss George, Cleveland; L. W. Hart, Akron, O.; H. E. Hall, Chicago; T. A. Hodgins, Bangor, Maine; Chas. Kane, Pittsburgh; Annie Kitterville, Beloit; George Kepler, Ashtabula, O.; Lawrence Lonegan, Cleveland; Maggie L. Lewis, St. Louis; Philip McNeil, Cleveland; Miss Minnie Mixer, Buffalo; Mrs. J. D. Marsten, mother and child, Chicago; Sarah S. Mann, Cleveland; Mrs. W. L. Moore, Howard Point; Issac Meyer, Cleveland; Birdie Meyer, Cleveland; Richard Osborne, Tecumseh, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Peck, Peoria, Illinois; Mrs. G. E. Pelton, Binghampton, N. Y.; A. Burnington, Buffalo; John Pickering, Chicago; Daniel A. Rogers, Chicago; Dr. B. Slow, Cleveland; S. Shatuse, Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad; R. Strudel, doubtful; Mrs. Trueworthy and daughter, Oakland, California; Mrs. Lucy Thompson, Chicago; Charles Vogle, Albany; S. D. Wait, Toledo; Mr. Webb, Boston; Rev. A. H. Washburn, Cleveland.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

CLEVELAND, January 1.—The following *Herald* special gives the facts of what has occurred at Ashtabula to-day: Search for bodies was resumed at sunrise this morning. The workmen tried a new plan of removing the ice south of the mass of iron work of the bridge, which formed a sort of a dam in the river, but on looking into the clear water they could see no human remains capable of identification. Some pieces of bone and flesh were recovered, but no one could tell to what part of the body they belonged. Two persons among those in the freight house were all that were identified to-day. Mrs. E. Clark, of Wellington, Ohio, and Miss Kettierville, of Wisconsin. The remains that are unclaimed are now in coffins furnished by the railroad company, and will be buried here unless recognized.

Superintendent Cruch furnishes the following:

ADDITIONAL MISSING.

Mrs. J. Bradley and child, Chicago; Louis K. Barnes, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Dewey, Chicago; Mrs. W. L. Moore, Hammondsville, N. Y.; R. Steindle, New York; H. L. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Chicago; James Darr and Charles Kane, porters of sleeping cars; A. Gillette, Cranberry Island, Maine; Charles Vogle, Albany, N. Y.; David A. Rogers, Chicago; Sarah S. Mann, Cleveland; C. W. Brunner, wife and two children, Gratiot, Wis.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST

Was resumed at nine o'clock this morning, and Hon. L. S. Sherman appeared as counsel for the railroad company. James A. Manning, the first witness examined, testified. He was near the spot when the train went down; heard the crash and ran to render assistance.

The next witness was Captain Charles H. Tyler, of St. Louis, a commission merchant. He had his face terribly bruised, and his right hand injured. He was in appearance and manners exceedingly intelligent. While the train was at Buffalo he examined the coaches, and was satisfied that full two hundred persons, seventy more than the conductor stated on the day previous, were on the train. Mr. Tyler said he had been captain of steamboats on the Mississippi river for twenty-four years, and was competent to judge of the number on board from experience. He also traveled a great deal. There were nineteen passengers in his car, named the Palatine. Several card parties were formed. Just before the accident occurred the train was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, when the bell rope snapped, breaking and extinguishing three of the lamps. Ten seconds later he felt the coach going into the river. The car was enveloped in utter darkness, and the anguish of the moment was terrible. The abyss was passed, the suspense over, and the terrible crash at the bottom came. Across the rear part of the Palatine fell the City of Buffalo, crushing two men, all in the Palatine who were killed. Witness thought every one in the Buffalo was destroyed, as climbing over that car to a place of safety he was unable to discover any signs of life within. The other cars fell together, and scores of persons lay in the wreck, giving vent to the most frightful moans, which seemed as if they could be heard for miles. The fire broke out in three place almost simultaneously. If water had been put on the flames even as late as nine o'clock some persons that were burned might have been saved; did not know whether or not any order was received from the railroad authorities not to put water on the burning wreck.

Foster E. Swift, hotel proprietor, North Adams, Mass., was also in the Palatine, and corroborated the statement of Captain Tyler.

G. W. Knapp, chief engineer of the fire department, has presented a sworn statement that Major H. P. Hepburn, of Ashtabula, a leading civil engineer in the employ of the Lake Shore road, did not order him not to throw water on the burning debris. Many uninformed persons had wrongfully blamed Hepburn in the matter. Hepburn had done all that he could do for the sufferers since the accident, and deserves cordial thanks. Some persons express the opinion that no more bodies in a recognizable condition will be recovered. Workmen are employed in erecting derricks for the putting in of the new bridge that was designed for the Wilson avenue crossing in Cleveland, and this labor will be accomplished as soon as practicable.

Mrs. Frame, of Rochester, New York, injured in the railroad accident, died at Ashtabula to-day. The wounded men in this city and Ashtabula, are generally improving. It is now certain that the remains thought to be those of Rev. Dr. Washburne, rector of Grace Church, this city, are not his, and his friends fear they will never be able to identify him.

There are at Ashtabula unidentified the remains of a man weighing about two hundred pounds, with light complexion, auburn hair, dressed in a coat of dark cloth, trowsers of dark cassimere, with a small, indistinct check undershirt and drawers of gray, all-wool merino, home knit woolen socks, fine check leggings buttoned closely over the drawers and reaching to above the knees, sewed shoes of calf skin with morocco uppers, and a drab scarf of knitted wool. The buttons of the underclothing are of brass and stamped "Excelsior." He had in his pocket a black rubber pocket comb.

SOME OF THE INJURED ABLE TO GO HOME.

CLEVELAND, January 2.—The victims of the disaster at Ashtabula who were brought to this city to be cared for, are all doing well, and the injuries of most of them are not as serious as first supposed. The following persons, who are at the Huron Street Hospital, will leave for their homes to morrow morning: Mr. Patterson, New York; Mr. Hayes, drover, Kentucky; Mr. Lelor, freight agent, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Mr. Burnhour, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The other patients will all probably be able to go to their homes within a week or ten days.

NO MORE BODIES RECOVERY.

CLEVELAND, January 2, 2:45 P. M.—There have been no bodies recovered to-day from the debris of the Ashtabula wreck, and with the exception of Alexander Munroe, of Summerville, Mass., who lies at the Culver House in a critical condition, the wounded are doing as well as could be expected.

TWO MORE IDENTIFICATIONS.

CLEVELAND, January 2.—Among the relics found in the wreck at Ashtabula to-day, was a pin cushion which was identified as belonging to Joseph Aldrich, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two shirts and a shawl strap were found, which had on them the name of Dr. F. G. Hubbard, of Oak City, Iowa, and were recognized by friends as his. Two more bodies were identified to-day, that of Marthia Volkley by pieces of the dress and hair, and Charles Vogel, of Albany, by his coat buttons, one leg of his trowsers, handkerchief and watch chain. Among the things gathered from the debris was a left hand perfectly preserved, and another hand burned and blackened almost to a crisp.

THE INQUEST.

Robert C. McIntyre, conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, was the first witness examined at the Coroner's inquest, which was resumed at eleven o'clock this morning. When the accident occurred he was walking near the bridge, and was one of the last to arrive at the wreck. He testified that the fire spread with great rapidity; that the citizens used every exertion to prevent the spread of the flames, but were baffled in the attempt by the fierce wind.

James L. Porter, who was on the ground early, says a steamer with proper management could have gained control of the fire in a very few minutes after it started. The witness heard the conductor say there were 160 passengers on board the train. The conductor testified yesterday that there were but 131.

The list of dead so far recovered was telegraphed to the press at eleven o'clock last night. The press will be immediately notified of the recovery of any more bodies.

The next witness called was Henry A. White. He was a passenger in the City of Buffalo car. He was aroused from his sleep by a terrific noise, and thinks the train was off the track before they began to go down. He described his experience in getting out, and testified as to the number of passengers on the train. There were only three vacant seats in the smoking car, he knew for a fact. He estimated the number of passengers at three hundred.

James Manning, the water works engineer, was interrogated about the fire plug in the water works. He swore that he had tried the hose couplings of the fire brigade on his plug, and it would not fit. The coupling and plug caps were afterward produced, and found to fit perfectly, and Manning was compelled to admit that he had made a great mistake.

Dan. McGuire, engineer of the first engine, heard the bridge snap behind him when he was within two car lengths of the abutment. He says that his engine had to run up hill to get off the bridge. He could give no information about the wreck or the incidents of the fire, although he was there some time. The inquest adjourned until 8:30 to-morrow morning.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Legislature—Outline of Governor Hayes' Message—Important Recommendations.

COLUMBUS, January 2.—The Ohio General Assembly met this afternoon, a quorum being present in both branches. The principal business transacted was of a routine character. The annual message of Governor Hayes was then presented and read. The message suggests at the present session of the General Assembly. It shows that the local indebtedness of Ohio is now $36,059,987 56; the reimbursable debt is $6,484,503 30, and the irreducible debt $4,207,716 90. The estimated receipts for the current year from all sources, including balance on hand, are $5,388,650, and the disbursements $5,416,720. The taxes levied in 1876, callectable in 1877, aggregate $2,996,518. The taxable valuations in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1876, is $1,597,469,966, which is a decrease from the grand duplicate of last year of $1,105,886. The State debt has been reduced during the past year nearly one and a-half million dollars, and the indebtedness of the counties, townships and school districts has been reduced over $300,000; but cities of Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate have increased their indebtedness more than ten million dollars. Special attention is called to the importance of the question of local expenditures, and the recommendation is made that the principles of the State Constitution, which provide for the creation of a sinking fund, should be applied to local indebtedness.

The message, in a pointed manner, suggests that while separate political parties seem to be necessary in national politics, yet there is no more reason for the antagonisms of political parties in municipal government than in a bank or railroad company. In the administration of such governments all honest citizens should cooperate.

Ohio was represented at the Centennial by 1,000 exhibits, of which 250 received awards—a proportion larger than any other State for the same class of articles. The Governor says that all the State institutions are well managed. Recommendation is made that intermediate prisons or workhouses should be provided at once by the State; that an appropriation of $250,000 should be made for the completion of maps of the geological survey; also, an appropriation to assist the State Board of Agriculture out of its financial embarrassments; that a department of mining engineering should be added to the Agricultural College; that a registration law should be passed, and that an amendment to the Constitution providing for the holding of the State election in years to which no Presidential election occurs on the day of the Presidential election, should be submitted to a vote of the people.

Advices from the western portions of Virginia state that the snow is from eighteen to twenty inches deep. Fourteen freight trains are snow bound between Lynchburg and Bristol, Tenn., on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad. Trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are also blockaded. The storm was the heaviest known in Virginia for a number of years.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

And Now It Looks Warlike.

A HITCH IN THE CONFERENCE—THE PORTE STUBBORN—PROBABILITY OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES—A PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, January 1.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera, dated Sunday, says: The Turkish counter propositions were sent to the plenipotentiaries late on Saturday. The Turks offer a system of administration very like that proposed by the Powers, but ignore the questions of a gendarmerie and international commission, and absolutely refuse to pardon the Bulgarian prisoners, or submit the appointment of Governors to the approval of the Powers. They also reject the financial proposals, and suggest no guarantee. The European plenipotentiaries held an informal meeting on Sunday to consider the counter proposals. The Russian, German, Austrian and French delegates declared they could not act with the Porte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion. After Lord Salisbury stated his views, they became calmer. General Ignatieff, however, read to the representatives a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff, directing him not to listen to any counter proposals whatever. It was finally arranged that the conference should present their original propositions again on Monday. The correspondent adds: Should the Turks persist in their refusal, I understand all the ambassadors will quit Constantinople, and leave their legations in care of charges d'affaires.

In confirmation of the foregoing a Reuter dispatch, dated Pera, Monday, says: To-day at the conference the situation was very grave. The Porte resists. Thera will be another sitting on Thursday.

Another dispatch from Pera to the *Daily Telegraph* states that at Saturday's sitting of the conference General Ignatieff informed the Turks that his instructions justified his saying that Russia had absolutely reached the limit of concession. The announcement of an issue of additional Turkish paper money has caused almost a panic in Constantinople. Many bankers and others have closed their shops, and there is much excitement and distress.

WHAT QUESTIONS TURKEY AGREES TO CONSIDER—HER COUNTER PROPOSALS.

PARIS, January 2.—Monday's sitting of the conference was brief. The Turkish delegates declared they had no authority to discuss questions of the international commission and gendarmerie. The conference adjourned until Thursday next. The Turkish Cabinet Council will, meantime, deliberate upon the Porte's definite answer to the propositions of the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 2.—The fourth sitting of the plenary conference was held to day. The Marquis of Salisbury expressed the views of the plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter proposals. During the discussion the Turkish delegates enumerated the points upon which they did not consider they could negotiate. These were chiefly the organization of local gendarmerie, with foreign participation on the question of an international commission, and extension of the Servian territory. The plenipotentiaries asked if this declaration was tantamount to an absolute refusal. The Turkish delegates replied that they must refer to the Porte. The next sitting of the conference is fixed for Thursday, when the Porte will give a definite reply.

The Marquis of Salisbury visited Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier, after the conference.

The counter proposals of Turkey differ completely from the scheme agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries. It is stated General Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, has declared he cannot discuss the Turkish proposals, and is supported by other plenipotentiaries. Thursday's sitting will probably be decisive.

LITTLE HOPE OF A GOOD UNDERSTANDING ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, January 2.—A dispatch from Constantinople, received to-night, says at Monday's sitting of the conference the Turks, in addition to the points already mentioned, refused to accept the proposal that the official language of each district should be that of a majority of the inhabitants thereof. The Marquis of Salisbury closed the conference in a severe strain, condemning the obstinacy of the Porte. Although another sitting is appointed for Thursday, but little hope of an understanding is entertained. The plenipotentiaries have intimated their intention, if the Porte persists in resisting the proposals of the Powers, to quit Constantinople.

General Ignatieff has asked Safvet Pasha for an authorization for Russian men-of-war to enter the Bosphorus to convey him home. Safvet Pasha refused the authorization, and if the efforts to effect an understanding fail, Ignatieff will depart on Saturday.

STORMY INTERVIEW BETWEEN SALISBURY AND THE GRAND VIZIER.

Another telegram dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, states that at an interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pasha, after the sitting of the conference yesterday, the conversation became very animated. In consequence of Salisbury's reproaches, the Grand Vizier declared that he was ready to resign, as he could not agree to conditions incompatible with the independence and integrity of Turkey. Salisbury urged that it was for the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals of the Powers. Midhat replied that the Porte might make concessions upon some points, but would reject all which were contrary to the dignity of the Empire. After this interview a Cabinet council was held, and Medhat visited the plenipotentiaries. Counte Chandordy was to have an audience with the Sultan to-day. A council of Turkish ministers will be held to-morrow, to decide upon resolutions to be communicated to the conference on Thursday. The reports are confirmed that Ignatieff and

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1877.

THE Democrats now complain that TILDEN is "as cold as a dam clam." This is supposed to have reference to his shellfishness.

THE way in which the Democratic party purges itself of Tweedism is to send to the National House of Representatives the leading cemisel of the mighty robber!

THE New Year changes in business firms in the principal trade centers are quite numerous. It is a noteworthy feature, however, indicative of the times, that very few entirely new firms are announced.

THE eighth of January will soon be here. We would advise the Democratic blusterers not to blow too strongly into Uncle SAM'S musket to ascertain whether it is loaded. The pesky thing might possibly chance to go off.

THE Euxine fleet of Russia has been ordered to rendezvous at Otchakov, because the naval power of Turkey is too strong for it. This does not speak well for the Northern Bear. Otchakov is a place that was much mentioned some ninety years since, when England came so near going to war with Russia, in the younger PITT'S time.

PERHAPS the most notable feature of the New Year receptions on Monday was the very general absence of intoxicating beverages from the refreshment list. Another commendable feature, in some houses, was the placing of small boxes in hallways, for the reception of such contributions for the benefit of the poor as visitors were disposed to drop in. Charity thus went hand in hand with moral reform.

WE suspect that the prolongation of the Turkish-Russian armistice for another month is, so far as the latter Power is concerned, a ruse to gain further time to increase her military preparations. She is not quite ready to strike. A campaign on the Danube in mid-winter would be, even under the most favorable circumstances, a very serious business; and hence if it can be put off until well into the spring an important point will be gained. But Turkey, meanwhile, also reaps an important advantage.

BEVERLEY NASH, a member of the South Carolina State Senate, and an ex-slave of WADE HAMPTON, whose electoral vote was sought for by the TILDEN wire workers with a large bribe, is as charitable as he is upright and firm. He recently dared the three Democratic Senators who tendered back their certificates of pay to put them along with his as a gift to the Palmetto Orphan Home. He said that, although the fathers of the orphans fought and died to keep him in slavery, he yet felt a sympathy for the destitute and forgiveness for the dead. The Democrats did not respond.

THE Democratic leaders are still weakening, and are talking more and more loudly of throwing HENDRICKS overboard. They are also greatly disconcerted over the accumulating evidences that leading Southern members of the party are trying to treat with HAYES. Especial indignation is manifested toward WADE HAMPTON for sending that letter to the President-elect, and this feeling is intensified by the fact that he is in confidential correspondence with MOSBY and other reconstructed rebels. A general break up of the Bourbon camp is by no means improbable.

IN the six years which have elapsed since the census of 1870, the property valuation of the towns and cities of the United States has increased twenty-five per cent., and in the same time the annual taxation of the same towns and cities has increased 110 per cent. In the same time, also, the indebtedness of the same towns and cities has been augmented by 2,000 per cent., or twenty times the principal of six years ago. Herein lies the secret of most of the embarrassment which oppresses the country, and the beginning of the year is a good time for the people to cry a determined halt in the ruinously impoverishing system of lending municipal credit to all sorts of projects, visionary and otherwise.

THERE was a great decline in the lake and canal commerce of Buffalo last year, but the live-stock trade of that city not only held its own against all competition, but showed a large increase over the business of preceding years. According to the tables of the *Commercial Advertiser* the receipts of cattle at that point during 1876 reached 615,790 head. During 1875 they were 518,630, and 504,594 in 1874. The movement of sheep and hogs was not as heavy in proportion as that of cattle, but it nevertheless shows a satisfactory increase. The receipts of hogs were 1,150,210 head, against 1,067,300 in 1875, and 1,431,800 in 1874. Those of sheep were 871,928 head last year, as compared with 841,000 in 1875, and 783,800 in the preceding year. The total number of animals received during the year was 2,650,470.

ANOTHER political campaign will soon open. Both the parties in New Hampshire are already marshaling their forces for the struggle of next March, which, from present indications, will be one of the most determined political contests that that State has ever known. The fact that the three Congressmen from New Hampshire may possibly determine the complexion of the next National House of Representatives will, in itself, be sufficient to stimulate both parties to do their utmost to carry the State. The outlook is full of promise for the Republicans, and when the March election is over we shall expect to hear that the Granite State has a Republican Governor, three Republican Congressmen, a Republican Council, a Republican Senate and a Republican House of Representatives.

THE aggregate product of the mines of Utah, last year, amounted to 19,509,793 pounds of lead ore, 40,646,997 pounds of bullion, 1,389,569 pounds of copper ore, 43,715 pounds of copper bullion and 294,474 pounds of copper matter, a total increase of 17,533,672 pounds over the yield of 1875. The total gold valuation of the product was $6,419,535. The year added many improvements in the way of machinery for the purpose of saving labor and adding to the production. The railroads are creeping nearer to the mines, and a general and more manifest stability of the business in all its branches is everywhere apparent. Capital is seeking investments with more confidence, and the ruling rate of interest is not over one per cent. per month on good securities, against one and a half and two per cent. a year ago.

CHICAGO appears to hold its own pretty well amid the general dullness. The *Tribune* gives, in its issue of the first instant, a carefully prepared and comprehensive review of the trade, commerce and manufactures of that city during the past year, showing a large gain in the volume of corn receipts, which, however, is offset by a heavy falling off in wheat; an immense increase in the volume of the pork and beef packing trade, and a total manufacturing product of upwards of $200,500,000, being a gain of nearly five per cent. over 1875. The total trade of the city during the year was, in round numbers, $652,000,000, a loss of eight-tenths of one per cent., in currency, over the preceding year, but a gain if reckoned on a gold basis. Taking into consideration the condition of trade the world over, and especially in this country, such an exhibition must be highly gratifying to the people of the irrepressible young metropolis of the great Northwest.

CHICAGO is steadily growing into prominence as a manufacturing center for iron and steel. Of the Bessemer steel works in the United States, two are located in Chicago, and of the 291,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in the country last year, 85,000 tons, or nearly one-third of the entire quantity, were made in that city. The decrease in the value of the iron manufacture of 1876 is, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, much more perceptible in the minor branches than in the value of the rolling mill products. More iron was manufactured last year than in 1875, but the scale of prices was so ruinously low that sales on fair profits were out of the question. The cost of labor was about five per cent. lower than in 1875. Including the mills at Joliet and South Chicago, which are owned by Chicago capitalists, that city now has four rolling mills. About 90,000 tons of steel rails were turned out in 1876, against 75,000 in 1875. The annual pay rolls of the mills foot up $2,300,000, against $2,700,000 in 1875. Over 1,100 tons of coke and coal are daily consumed in the process of rail and pig iron manufacture. The total number of establishments in that city devoted to iron works in the different departments, is 173, with an invested capital of $14,800,000, giving employment to 9,178 workmen, and yielding an annual product of $27,226,000. The aggregate wages paid during the year amounted to $4,267,770, against $5,650,837 in 1875, $5,311,520 in 1874, and $7,294,680 in 1873. Of these 173 establishments, only twenty-six were in existence previous to 1860.

THE DEATH OF MR. BLISS.

P. P. BLISS, the author of the "Gospel Songs," a collection of hymns which have attained a wide popularity in connection with the labors of Messrs. MOODY and WHITTLE, and the singing of BLISS, SANKEY, PHILLIPS and others, was among the victims of the Ashtabula disaster. He was on his way to Chicago, "to sing the gospel of Jesus," as Mr. MOODY expressed it, by taking the place of Mr. SANKEY. Mr. WHITTLE, at the same time, was to have taken Mr. MOODY'S place. These parties were to have been at the service in the Tabernacle, in Chicago, on Sabbath morning last, at which time it was known that the body of the "sweet singer," with that of his beloved wife, lay a mere crisp in the fearful wreck, while Mr. WHITTLE was earnestly and anxiously searching for the remains of his deceased friend and co-laborer. It was stated at first the two children of Mr. and Mrs. BLISS, two boys aged respectively four and six years, had perished with them, and that the entire family had been blotted out. It was subsequently discovered, however, that the boys were safe at Rome, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they had been left by their parents.

Perhaps the post popular hymn in the language—certainly the most popular in the Sabbath school, at revival meetings, and in the social gathering—is "Hold the Fort," the words and music of which were written by Mr. BLISS. If he had written nothing else, this would have rendered his name famous; but he was the author of many other beautiful songs for the church and the Sabbath school, among which may be mentioned "Almost Persuaded," "Only an Armor-Bearer," "That will be Heaven for Me," "Let the Lower Lights be Burning," "When Jesus Comes," "The Pearl of Greatest Price," "Pull for the Shore," and other pieces with which the public are more or less familiar.

Mr. BLISS' power as a song writer lay in the touching simplicity of his verses, the familiarity of his illustrations and the religious heroism with which his music seemed inspired. He invested Sabbath school melody with a brightness and cheerfulness which it had not known before. Thousands, nay tens of thousands of children in this and other lands have caught the tenderness, the pathos and the heroism breathed through his songs, and the singer must ever hold a sacred place in their memories.

The services at the Tabernacle, on Sunday, were indescribably sad. Mr. BLISS was to have led the singing, but the vast audience knew that his sweet voice was hushed forever, and that his manly robust form was a charred and shapeless mass. Everywhere, and especially around the organ, were the insignia of mourning; but there were also among those somber drapings, two beautiful crowns of myrtles and immortelles, showing that "they mourned not as those who had no hope." Mr. MOODY spoke with faltering voice and tearful eyes, and the whole audience was deeply moved. He remarked that, of the many hymns written by the deceased, scarcely one was suited to so solemn an occasion, as they were all cheerful—and in this they reflected the character of the writer, who was never cast down or dismayed, but always full of joy and cheer. Mr. SANKEY also spoke very feelingly. He said he had been "waiting and watching" for him, and was heart-broken at the news of his sad death. He read a letter from Mr. BLISS, dated at Towanda, Pa., in which he described a visit to his "dear old mother," who had given him his "first instruction in the way of life." The Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, for whom one of Mr. BLISS' children had been named, delivered a touching eulogium, and concluded by quoting this stanza from one of the hymns of the deceased:

I know not the hour when my Lord will come
To take me away to His own dear home;
But I know that His presence will lighten the gloom,
And that will be glory for me.

Mr. MOODY asked Mr. SANKEY to sing the concluding verses of the hymn just mentioned, and they were sung very softly as follows:

I know not the song that the angels sing,
I know not the sound of the harp's glad ring,
But I know I'll be mention'd in Jesus, our King,
And that will be music for me.

I know not the form of my mansion fair,
I know not the name that I shall then bear,
But I know that my Savior will welcome me there,
And that will be heaven for me.

A considerable sum has already been raised in Chicago to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Mr. BLISS, and $10,000 have already been subscribed in aid of the orphan children.

TWENTY-SEVEN of the present members of the United States Senate will go out of office on the fourth of next March, and upon the action of the Legislatures which assemble this month depends the complexion of the next United States Senate. There are twenty-eight elections to be held, in all, the extra one being to fill the vacant seat from Louisiana. The outgoing Senators are Messrs. ANTHONY, ALCORN, BLAINE, BOUTWELL, COOPER, CLAYTON, CRAGIN, DAVIS, FERRY, FRELINGHUYSEN, GOLDTHWAITE, HITCHCOCK, HARVEY, HAMILTON, KEY, KELLY, LOGAN, NORWOOD, PRICE, ROBERTSON, RANSOM, SAULSBURY, STEVENSON, TELLER, WEST, WINDOM and WRIGHT. Of these, Messrs. ANTHONY, RANSOM and TELLER have already been chosen their own successors. In place of GOLDTHWAITE, Alabama sends MORGAN, and in Mississippi ALCORN gives way to LAMAR. Governor KIRKWOOD takes Senator WRIGHT'S place; STEVENSON'S successor is ex-Congressman BECK; E. H. ROLLINS succeeds CRAGIN; Governor COKE succeeds HAMILTON from Texas; CORBIN succeeds ROBERTSON from South Carolina, and the notorious GROVER has been elected to succeed KELLY, from Oregon. It is a question, however, whether he will be allowed to take his seat. A protest will be entered when he makes his appearance to be sworn in, which will necessitate the reference of the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Charges of bribery in procuring his election are made, and persons familiar with the circumstances assert that they can be substantiated. LAMAR'S right to a seat will also be questioned, on the ground that the Legislature which elected him was not fairly chosen by the people. To examine into this election the BOUTWELL committee went to Mississippi last summer, and their report shows overwhelming evidence that intimidation and fraud were so generally practiced that the Senate cannot properly recognize the Legislature as a legal body, and hence will be compelled to deny Mr. LAMAR his seat. The Democrats will, of course, fight against the admission of CORBIN, and the question will involve the legality of the Republican Legislature of South Carolina. These three contested seats will occupy a great deal of time, and will most likely necessitate a prolonged extra session of the Senate after the fourth of March. Of the elections yet to be held, those in Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and Nebraska attract the most interest. There is a general desire among Republicans to have BOUTWELL, LOGAN, FERRY and HITCHCOCK returned. All four are very useful members, and in the present emergency will naturally be of more service to their party and their country than any new men that can be chosen. Senator BLAINE will be his own successor, and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, will meet with no opposition, his family and that of the BAYARDS owning the State. DAVIS, of West Virginia, will probably be re-elected, but the contest for the seat made vacant by the death of Senator CAPERTON will be very warm. Tennessee has two Senators to choose. COOPER will not be a candidate. KEY, who was appointed to fill ANDREW JOHNSON'S place, will probably be re-elected. Governor GARLAND, of Arkansas, will undoubtedly be CLAYTON'S successor. The question of the Kansas succession is considerably mixed, but in any event the next Senator will be a staunch Republican. The Louisiana muddle will have to be decided before any Senatorial aspiration can be founded on a certainty there. The New Jersey Legislature has a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot. It is said that several of the Democrats want to vote for WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, a wealthy Conservative Republican. If Illinois sends a Republican, and New Jersey a Democrat, if LAMAR, GROVER and CORBIN are admitted, and two Republicans come from Louisiana, the Senate will stand Democrats 35, Republicans 41. If Louisiana sends two Democrats, and CORBIN is not admitted, it will stand 38 to 38—a tie.

THE temptations of Western farming have drawn from the New England States great numbers of young men who are needed at home to conduct the tillage of the land. In some parts of New Hampshire, farms have been abandoned with houses and barns standing upon them, and that State has seemingly considered the project of obtaining these places and leasing them to any comer who will cultivate them for three years, and if at the expiration of that time the products will not pay the cost of production it is proposed to release all the farms. Recent experiments, however, have shown that, with skilled labor to develop the resources of the soil, equally good grain can be grown in Massachusetts as in Iowa and Minnesota. No doubt a more intimate acquaintance with chemistry would prove of incalculable advantage to the New England farmer, as thereby he would be a judge of the fertilizers required to produce certain products, and when the soil became exhausted by over-production he would know what chemicals to apply to renew the strength of the land.

THERE is a growing desire on the part of foreign countries to have the arts and industries of the United States represented in their several celebrations. Cape Town, in South Africa, that will open an exhibition on the 15th of March, has now expressed a very earnest desire to have our manufactures and productions compete with British. Everywhere the fields are whitening for the commercial harvest.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

With the New Year remember the true birthday record, that it is not musing, nor dreaming, nor waiting that make men:

To him the simple spell who knows
The spirits of the ring to sway,
Fresh power with every sunrise flows,
And royal purple vaults are Rome
That fly his mandates to obey.

But he that with a slackened will
Dreams of things past or things to be,
From him the charm is slipping still,
And drops ere he suspect the ill,
Into the inexorable sea.

Texas is successfully experimenting in sugar culture at many points.

The Southern corn crop is ten million bushels greater than last year.

A hint. Short-weight baker's loaves are seized in Quebec and distributed among the city charities.

Associations are being formed throughout the country to resist the attempt to collect royalty on "drive wells."

Dogged litigants. One thousand dollars has lately been spent in litigation about the ownership of a Cincinnati dog.

The California Associated Press is arranging improvements whereby their news facilities will be greatly increased.

An influential movement is making in North Carolina to establish an agricultural experiment and fertilizer station.

The Dominion Alliance has decided to ask Parliament to pass a local option or permissive prohibitory act for the whole country.

Boston is alive with it. More than eighty Reform Clubs were represented in a great Temperance Convention held in that city last week.

Sentimental young ladies now renew their annual pastime of commencing diaries, and some of them will cling to them for as long as a month.

Public opinion in Philadelphia just now is finding strong expression in favor of a wholesale reduction of municipal expenditures during the present year.

Recent experiments show that the true sugar cane can be cultivated successfully as high as the line of Jackson, Miss., in both Louisiana and Mississippi.

Among Dr. Schliemann's treasure-trove in the tombs at Mayceneæ were gigantic human bones, belonging perhaps to the "King of men." A female skeleton was covered with golden ornaments.

The years pass. That which commemorated the Centennial has sunk into its grave. Whatever of good there was in it will live as a pleasant memory; the evil may as well be "interred with its bones."

The prospect of an abundant ice harvest this winter is flattering, and consequently what has become a luxurious necessity ought to be within the reach of the poorest, so far as the price is concerned, next summer.

Good resolutions will be plenty as blackberries on Monday morning, and before the year shall be advanced a fortnight whole cargoes of broken paving stones will have been prepared for the region beyond the Styx.

The alleged "uncertainties of the law," an English judge maintained in a recent decision, are less to be blamed than business men themselves for the "careless and slovenly way in which they conducted their transactions and dealings."

Chicago last year received 3,044,373 barrels of flour and 83,791,628 bushels of grain. During the same time she distributed 2,700,636 barrels of flour and 76,863,089 bushels of grain. Of hogs she received 4,300,000 and shipped 1,191,000.

Ten new Catholic schools for colored youth have lately been opened in Georgia, fifteen in Alabama, fifteen in Mississippi and twenty-five in Louisiana. They offer board and tuition free to colored young men and women, and to the poor whites for one hundred dollars per year.

Dr. William B. Carpenter, a well-known name in science, declares that the pretensions of "spiritualism" have been investigated by scientific men over and over again, and characterizes its phenomena as illusions, linked with mesmerism, clairvoyance, the art of divining, etc.

The newly discovered coral reef off the coast of Spain forms the summit of an isolated submarine mountain, having a circular base, with a radius from the summit of twenty miles. The mountain rises regularly from a depth of 16,500 to 14,500 feet, capped with live coral. The bank around the edges gives indications of comparatively recent volcanic disturbance.

THERE has lately been a great deal of talk about the Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor trade, and it has now been taken up by a section of the Liberal party at Birmingham, England. The principle of the plan is that the way to check drinking is not to allow the proprietor or manager of a public house to derive any personal gain from the sale of spirits, and accordingly licenses are granted only to companies or corporations which bind themselves to make their establishments victualling houses, and to supply hot meals at reasonable rates to all comers; to receive all liquors from an appointed depot, and to account for the sales, of which the profits are to be applied to public purposes. It is said that the result of this system has been that the number of public houses in Gothenburg have been reduced by one-half, the convictions for drunkenness and crime brought down to a similar extent, and a sum equal to the poor rate obtained for the use of the town.

Retribution. Sergeant Bates, the silly fellow who carried the flag through the South and England, now lives in abject poverty near Bloomington, Illinois.

PERSONAL.

There are a number of American artists now in Italy, one of whom, Signor Foli, is a Yankee of Yankees. When he first went to Europe he was registered at Naples as plain Charles Foley, of Hartford, Conn., but when his magnificent bass was developed under Scatati he became known to fame as *il Signor Foli*.

Naches, the Piute chief, is as good as his word. He promised, if a certain body of land was given him, that he would turn farmer. A tract of one section was presented to the old man by the Central Pacific Railroad, on which he has built a frame shanty, in which he resides, Mormon fashion, with his two wives. He has set about clearing his farm, preparatory to seeding in the spring, at which time it is his intention also to put up a large adobe building. Now, if Naches can induce the whole Piute tribe to emulate his commendable example, it will not be long till they discover that tilling the soil affords a much more certain support than the precarious acorn crop.

On Monday Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, was proclaimed "Kaisar-I-Ind," or Empress of India, at Delhi. The bill passed the British Parliament at the beck of Disraeli, and on the 30th of last April the Queen assumed the new title. There was general attendance of the native princes and chiefs, and the day was observed as a holiday festival throughout the country. The ceremonial was very imposing. Each chief proceeded to the platform assigned to him in a separate elephant procession. There were one hundred such processions. The proclamation was read, the royal standard of England unfurled to an imperial salute of 101 guns, the troops presented arms and the bands played "God Save the Queen." At the same moment salutes were fired in every camp and civil station in India. No less interesting to the chiefs on the occasion were the general distribution of presents from the Queen.

Hon. Gideon Welles contributes to the January number of the *Galaxy* an article on the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, which contains some interesting and hitherto unpublished information about Lincoln's ancestry. This was a subject of which Lincoln confessed his own ignorance. In 1875 there died in Bellefonte, in this State, a Mrs. Lucy Potter, who was a great-aunt of President Lincoln. Her father, William Winters, was born in 1728 and died in 1794. He emigrated from Berks county to Northumberland, now Lycoming county, in 1738. He had by two wives nineteen children, and there was an interval of forty-two years between the birth of the oldest and that of the youngest. His first wife, whom he married in 1747 in the then province of Virginia, was Ann Boone, a sister of Colonel Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer. By her he had four sons and seven daughters. The eldest daughter, Hannah, married Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the President, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky, from which State he made a visit to his father-in-law in Pennsylvania, and when he returned took with him a brother-in-law, John Winters. Not long afterward Lincoln was killed by the Indians, leaving a son six years old, who became the father of the President. Mr. William Winters married his second wife, Ellen Campbell, in 1784, and for the purpose of insuring whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause if any you have, why the said resolution of composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of JOSEPH MORGANSTERN, Debtor, No. 2,841 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1876. Notice is hereby given that a resolution of composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said resolution of composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

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S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

The Louisiana Frauds of 1844.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In conversing and writing of "Louisiana affairs," many seemingly sincere Democrats of this county speak and write of their partisan brethren of that State, as an unfortunate party of honest, guileless and down-trodden innocents, whose political ways have ever been honest, child-like and without sin. That they have a precedent for their worst acts, in their "bull-dozing" campaign of 1876, will be found perfectly clear by the following account of the Polk and Clay campaign of 1844: (See Sargent's "Public Men and Events," vol. 2, page 248.)

"The first State election which took place and tested the strength of parties therein, was that of Louisiana. The contest was carried on with all the energy of hope and desperation. Force and fraud were freely resorted to, but in spite of these the Whigs carried the State. At the Presidential election, however, the famous (or *infamous*) PLAQUEMINES FRAUDS gave the electoral vote to Mr. Polk. These frauds were the work of the afterwards distinguished rebel, John Slidell. He had made a bet with General Barrow upon the result of the Presidential election in that State, which, if the election was not fraudulent, he had fairly won, but he never claimed the bet. 'If he had,' said General Barrow to me (Sargent), 'I should have held him to a personal responsibility as the author of these frauds, and this he well knew was my intention.'

"The fraud simply consisted in taking down to Plaquemines from New Orleans two steamboats loaded with as rough and villainous a crowd of rascals as could be picked up in and about the wharves and purlieus of the city to vote early and *often*. All votes were required to be handed in unfolded, and if any one was for the Whig candidates for electors it was, if possible, rejected. *It was dangerous for a Whig to be on the ground.* The vote at this parish *had* been as follows:

	1840.	1842.	1843.
Whig	40	93	34
Democratic	511	600	800

Never so high as 350. But at this election—1844—Polk had a *majority of nine hundred and seventy!* Many if not most of those who voted at Plaquemines, on *Wednesday*, had voted in New Orleans on *Monday*; those who had not were foreigners, non-residents, etc., not having a right to vote.

"Now as Polk carried the *State* [Louisiana] by a majority of six hundred and ninety only, it is very easy to see where it came from and how it was obtained."

Now our Democratic friends, who mourn so lamentably over the degeneracy of the times, and so sorrowfully regret *"the good old days of Polk, Dallas and Slonk and the Tariff of '42"* should take heart, since it is very evident that they were never closer to their ancestral practices of '44, than in this very year '76.

The only apparent difference is, that in the '44 period of Democratic purity, such matters were not officially investigated, while in the '76 period they are. This difference is what makes the *"good old-line Democrat"* begin to yell fraud at three P. M. on election day—before the returns are in. It is the "stock in trade" dodge, and if the Republicans of this city had been half so shrewd as the Democrats, on the night of November 7th last, that wet blanket need not have fallen so coldly upon them here and elsewhere. This should not be forgotten in 1880.

ARCH.

The Reading Railroad Bridge at Falls of Schuylkill.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: From a letter written by Edward M. Snyder, civil engineer, we make the following extracts. It should be understood that as Mr. E. M. Snyder, the writer, is a son of Antes Snyder, referred to in the extracts, he has abundant opportunity to be well informed on the subject of his letter:

POTTSTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA., December 11, 1876.

MR. EDITOR—In the description of the exhibit of the "American Society of Civil Engineers," it is stated that the Reading Railroad bridge at the Falls, built after Dutton Steele's design, is, perhaps, the best specimen, and stands to-day as the model bridge in the country." This is an error, as Antes Snyder, civil engineer and graduate of West Point, was the *designer* and builder of the bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill. He was the first engineer sent to England to buy rails and locomotives for the Old Columbia Railroad. He was a relative of, and intimate with Benjamin H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, who, I am sure, is cognizant of the facts stated by me. Antes Snyder was engineer of the Roadway Department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the time the structure in question was built. G. A. Nicolls, Esq., being then the Chief Engineer of the road. It is well known, and can be proved, that from the first sketch of a design to the laying of the last stone of this bridge *Antes Snyder* was the *designer and builder.*

EDWARD M. SNYDER, C. E.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they usually volunteer valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAM TEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, W. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Hilson, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of petition of MORRIS MORGANSTERN for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and NATHAN MORGANSTERN, partners as MORGANSTERN & CO., Debtors, No. 2,842 in Bankruptcy.

At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1876. Notice is hereby given that a resolution of composition passed by the creditors of said debtors, together with a statement of said debtors' assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause if any you have, why the said resolution of composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said section.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

LIQUOR FOR SALE.

Pure Copper Distilled Monongahela Rye Liquor,

from 5 to 9 years old, which is offered for Sale at a Bargain. Now is the time to purchase, as I am determined to sell out from business. Will sell as prices utterly regardless of cost or value, and if not as represented parties can ship goods back at my expense. Government stamps on barrels shows the age of the Liquors.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
Brownsville, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

First Class Steam Distillery,

COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Capacity 80 bushels per day. Railroad Siding to door. Located at BUTLER, PA. Will be sold on very easy terms; or, if not sold, will be leased. Address

ALEX. MITCHELL,

ws Cashier First National Bank, Butler, Pa

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

R. M. Leonard,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

173 Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48.
DIVIDENDS PAID DURING 1876 $3,037,872.83.

A. S. BARRIER, Gen'l Agent.
E. S. BARRIER, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

FIRE PROOF SAFE

IN GOOD ORDER.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

USE
J. & P. COATS'
SEWING
THREAD.

BATES & COATES, Agents,
209 CHURCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
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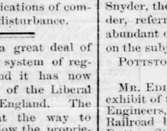

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

3,000 Engravings; 1,540 Pages Quarto. Price $12

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT.—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.*

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries.

One family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and another not having it, the first will become small readers of the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher or minister IF it is not so. Then buy the book and use it, and urge its use, freely.

Published by
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DRY GOODS

1877.

"A VERY H APPY AND P ROSPEROUS NEW YEAR"

To A ll Our Frien ds and Patr ons!

Thanking our numerous f riends and customers for the constantly increasing patrona
the past twenty five years, w e would now respectfully ann ounce that for the ensuing y
have already been made with manufacturers on this side, w hich will enable us to offer VE
to purchasers of GOODS of A MERICAN PRODUCTION, and to which we take pleasure in
examination, as being superio r in every respect to any for mer manufacture.

In addition to the above, a buyer for our house has just returned from EUROPE this
chases have been made, under the most advantageous and au spicious circumstances, invoic
the present month, while thro ugh the season a representati ve of our house will be in the E
LY—all combining to make on e of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE GENERAL ASSO
DOMESTIC, HOUSEKEEPING, FANCY GOODS, &c., it has ev er been our pleasure to offer,
QUALITY and VALUE, will be UNSURPASSED ANYWHERE IN THE UNION.

With the large and exten sive facilities and means cont inually at our command, every
and NEW DEPARTMENTS a dded from time to time, as the wants of our patrons may de
Respectfully so'iciting th e future and further patronage of our friends and the public,
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LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, all the newest materials.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 2, 1877.

The season of annual bank meetings having returned it is proper to recall some of the rules applicable to such occasions. We have already referred to the effect of giving nearly all the corporation elections at one season of the year, in preventing that attendance of the stockholders which is so much to be desired. The National Bank act makes no provision as to what number shall be a quorum to transact business at bank meetings; and although the courts have decided that one man cannot meet, organize and carry on a meeting, the attendance sometimes comes perilously near that incompetent number. The directors of a national bank shall not number less than five; but there is, in the bank act, no limit to the size of a board. Ten is, however, considerably out of the average in our city banks. The directors hold office for one year. Every director must, while in service, be a citizen of the United States, and three-quarters of any board of directors must have lived in the State, Territory or district where the bank is located for at least one year immediately preceding election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office. Every director must own at least ten shares of his bank.

These annual meetings for choice of directors must be duly advertised thirty days before the time of meeting. We have known banks to make a skip in this matter—to forget to advertise in season. In such a case the old board, which continues in office until their successors are duly eleted, may meet and fix on the day for the annual meeting—a day which must of course be advertised thirty days ahead. If directors fail to set a day, two-thirds of the shareholders may come together and fix a day.

Every shareholder in a national bank is entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. No bank officer can vote upon a proxy. We have here given some of the most important facts relating to shareholders' meeting. They are usually most thinly attended, and the business is transacted in very quick time. The shareholders of our banks seem to have, as a general thing, full confidence in their management. And very good reason for this confidence exists. The directors of the Pittsburgh banks, taken as a class, are a high-toned and able set of men.

—Some very pertinent remarks are made by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* upon the carelessness prevalent in business circles in the use of powers of attorney. Parties give them, quite frequently, very informally and imperfectly drawn up, and expect everybody to receive them as all right, without the slightest hesitation. A power of attorney is a very important document. It should be carefully drawn up, and should be duly witnessed. If it is to be of a permanent character it should be carefully recorded at the proper offices and a copy of it left for public inspection at some place of public access. It is quite common among the banks to find some party of the highest standing taking exception to the refusal of a full recognition of his powers to act as attorney in the way of signing and indorsing checks, &c., though no sort of evidence of the existence of such powers are presented, except a very positive verbal assertion of the fact. No man, however well known and highly respected, should for a moment doubt the propriety of the request to exhibit *full written proof* of his right to act as the attorney for another, especially where the transactions are of a heavy character, and the powers to be recognized are of the broadest description. Business men of the widest experience are the most careful in such premises as we have mentioned. No sensible and well trained financier will ever object for a moment to any properly put request for full proof of any powers under which he proposes to act, or necessary identification.

—A statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the six months ending on Saturday, being the first half of the current fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows that there were $65,370,700 notes fit for circulation, assorted and returned to the banks of issue; $30,284,200 notes unfit for circulation were assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes, and $31,707,000 notes of failing, liquidating and redeeming banks were deposited in the Treasury; total for 1876, $109,355,900; total for 1875, $87,273,935; increase, $22,091,945.

—A New York correspondent says: Jay Gould has friends at court in the persons of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, who have just gone out of their way, in their report to the Secretary of the Interior, to constitute themselves special pleaders in his behalf. They ask for the company more national favors, and represent that it is unable to repay the Government advances within the prescribed time, and submit a proposition for a sinking fund, which no doubt meets with the approval of Mr. Gould, who, as the holder of the majority or the capital stock, has a strong personal interest in the matter. But Uncle Sam has also rights that ought to be respected.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 2, 1877.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	107	107	106⅞	107	107	107
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118½					118½
5-20's, 1865, coupon	109½					109½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	113¾					113¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	113¼					113¼
5-20's, 1868, coupon	113¾	113⅝				113¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	113¼					113¼
10-40's, 1904, coupon	112⅝	112⅝				112⅝
10-40's, coupons	112⅝	112⅝				112⅝
Currency 6's	121	121				121
New 5 per cents	112	112				112
Western Union Tel.	74	74	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Quick Silver						
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
Panama					139	
Adams Express					96	
Wells-Fargo Express					89	
American Express					49	
United States Ex.					50	
New York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100
Erie					16½	
Michigan Central	45	45	46½	46½	46½	46½
Michigan Southern	62	62	62	62	62	62
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburg					87	
Chicago & Northwest					36½	36½
Do. preferred					53	
Rock Island	99½	99½	101	101	101	101
St. Paul common			36	36	36	36
Do. preferred			52½	52½	53	53
New Jersey Central					100	
Ohio and Mississippi					24	
Harlem					135	
New Jersey Central						
Hannibal & St. Joe.			13½	13½		13½
Fort Wayne					100	
Rensselaer & Saratoga					120	
Mariposa					5	
Mariposa preferred					10	
Mobile & Ohio					24	
Terre Haute					5	
Terre Haute preferred					15	
Canada Southern					46	
Del., Lack. & West	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Del. & Hudson Canal	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
North Carolina, Jul.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			48½
Reading	20	20¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	138		
Phila. Ti'le & Bal'mo.	8¾	9	
Lehigh Valley			48
Allegheny Valley	102		
Empire Transportation			52
P. C. & St. L. in b.	85	86	
North to Pacific bonds		15	

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 107.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Money 7 per cent. to 7 gold and 32 per day and interest, closing at 7 to 7 gold. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $413,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,382,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling firmer at 483½@485¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 107¼ to 106¾ and closed at 107. Carrying rates 7 per cent.; 7 gold; 6¾ per annum and 1-32 per diem. Silver at London is quoted at 57 pence per ounce; here bar silver is 131⅛ in greenbacks, and 123@123⅛ in gold; silver coin 123¼ bid.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated advanced to 104½, do. gold coupons to 93¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible to 83¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 86½, Union Pacific sinking funds to 93 and Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis division to 80; Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 100½ and Western Pacific at 100½, both ex interest. State bonds quiet. The stock market was strong and higher until near the close, when there was a decline of 1½ per cent. in New York Central, ½ in New Jersey Central and ⅛ in Lake Shore. Other changes were slight and the general market at the close, except for the stocks named, was strong. The strongest stocks were Rock Island, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Michigan Central. The weakness in New York Central was caused by unfavorable reports concerning Commodore Vanderbilt's condition. Transactions for the day aggregated 70,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Western Union, 2,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Rock Island, 2,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 New York Central, 13,000 Michigan Central, 16,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 3,500 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	73¾	N. J. Central	47½
Quicksilver	12½	Rock Island	100⅞
Do. preferred	25½	St. Paul	36½
Pacific Mail	24½	Do. preferred	53¾
Marlposa		Toledo & Wabash	5
Do. preferred	8¾	Ft. Wayne	100⅞
Adams Express	97	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	50	Chicago & Alton	96¾
United States Ex	54½	Do. preferred	109
New York Central	100	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Erie	99¾	Del. & Lack	93¾
Do. preferred		Atlantic & P. Tel	13
Harlem	136	Missouri Pacific	2
Do. preferred	138	Atlantic & P. pref.	8
Michigan Central	46½	Indiana Central	10½
Panama	140	Bur. & Quincy	116½
Lake Shore	74¾	Hannibal & St. Joe.	13¾
Illinois Central	97½	Union Pac. stock	93¼

Cleve. and Pitts. | 89½ | Central Pac. bds* | 104½
Northwestern | 39½ | Union Pac. bonds* | 104½
Do. preferred | 57 | Do. land grants | 104½
C., C. & I. | 38 | Do. S. F. bonds | 91¾

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	New 5's	111¾
5-20's, 1865	109¾	New 4½'s	108½
5-20's, 1865, new*	110¼	10-40's, registered	113½
5-20's, 1867*	113¾	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868*	115	Currency 6's	121½

*Ex-dividend.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	104¼
Virginia, new	29		

*Ex-dividend.

LONDON, January 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 94⅛@94¼. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103; do. 1867, 108¼; 10-40's, 108¼; new 5's, 107¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9; preferred 17.

PARIS, January 2.—Rentes 105 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 2.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 2, 1877.

It will be seen that we make sundry changes in the prices of flour, grain, hay, dried fruits, potatoes, bacon, lard and poultry. All other articles remain unchanged in price. The market taken as a whole may be set down as dull, though not more so than was to be expected so near the yearly settlement day, with the roads blocked by the snow, and the ice embargo on the rivers.

The supply of all the leading articles is fully up to the demand, and in some instances in excess.

Below will be found a carefully corrected list of prices with the changes since our report of Saturday last.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,770	Butter, pkgs	138
Wheat, bus	720	Bacon, pcs	3,663
Barley, bus	450	Bacon, tcs	29
Rye, bus	100	Hay, bales	660
Oats, bus	3,560	Potatoes, bus	425
Apples, bbls	56	Corn, bus	450
Cheese, bxs	60		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Choice brands of flour are reported 25c ₱ bar rel higher to-day. Freights on flour from Cincinnato Pittsburgh have advanced 10c on the barrel. Trade is quiet and firm at the following quotations: No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 75; prime red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c less ₱ barrel; Wisconsin $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $6 00@6 25; Cowanian flour $7 00@7 50; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00@7 50 ₱ barrel; kegs $4 00@4 50; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Supply ample, demand moderate, and market quiet and steady. We quote prime to choice red at $1 30@1 32 ₱ bushel; prime white nearly nominal at $1 45@1 50. Corn is steady and firmer on new car owing to light receipts. Prices are steady, as follows: Old shelled 55@55c ₱ bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new ear 53@55c; prime new shelled 51@53c. Oats are in good supply but no lower. The demand is moderate and business is steady at 40@41c ₱ bu-hel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is in good supply and up to the command, and quoted at 75@75c. Barley quiet at 85c for choice; 70@80c for good to prime cutting; prime fall at $1 00; low grades 60c; market dull; jobbing sales at the customary advance.

HAY—Is coming in more freely; prices, however remain unchanged. We continue to quote loose from on track at $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton. No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@12 00 and $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Is steady at the following rates: Bran $17 50@18 00 per ton; middlings $19 00@22 00; seconds and shipstuff $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—In fair supply with a moderate demand. Prime apples, if in good condition, are held at the following figures: Prime $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl; commonly sound $1 00@1 25; fancy $2 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is held at 40@45c ₱ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@30c ₱ ₱.

BRANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime white navy.

BROOM-CORN—Prices are unchanged with sales at the following figures: Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@6c; medium green 4@5c; red-topped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices given for straightlily.

BUTTER—Receipts large and prices a shade easier. Creamery rolls are held at 28@30c; prime to choice solid and packed 25@27c; fair to good 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@26c.

EGGS—Are in fair demand and quietly active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We have no change to note in prices and quote prime Ohio factory at 14@14½c in round lots; jobbing at 15½c@16c. New York cheese, 16c in round lots; 15½@16c in a jobbing way. Young American 16c; strong 15c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $5 25@5 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply liberal. Prices range from 8½@9c ₱ gallon, according to quality. Extra choice 10@12c for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and prices as previously given. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ ₱ for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 11@12c; evaporated peaches 25c.

DRIED PEAS—There is a good demand for new crop at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

EGGS—Supply moderate, with a fair demand at, quotations. Prices remain unchanged. Strictly fresh 22@23c ₱ dozen, and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@23c, and not fancied.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

POULTRY—Supply in excess of the demand and prices a shade lower. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ ₱. Live turkeys 12@13c; dressed 14@15c ₱ ₱. Ducks 45@50c ₱ pair; dressed 10@ 12c ₱ ₱. Geese 50@60c each.

POTATOES—The supply of good unfrozen potatoes is light and prices are firm. We quote: Prime peachblows in store at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; lower grades $1 15c@1 20.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

BACON—We change our quotations on bacon and lard. The receipts of bulkmeats foot up 3,663 pieces. We quote as follows: Shoulders 5c ₱ round; short rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10@10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¾c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The late advance is still maintained and we quote as follows: Refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ ₱; in half barrels 12¾c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb caddies 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 10 lb pails 14¾c ₱ ₱. Leaf lard rules at 11½c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 90@95c; current make 87c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, yellow winter, 58@60c.

MESS PORK—Is firm at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote rendered, city rendered, at 8@8¼c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@7¾c ₱ ₱; rough 5½@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

The market continues quiet and firm with a moderate demand at unchanged prices. The following are the ruling quotations:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	Sugars.	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	11¾c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	11½c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	11¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10½@10 c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10@10 c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10½@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8½@10 c
Rio, in paper	22½ c	Cut Loaf	13½c
20 grades do	22½c	Crushed	12½c
Rio, in bulk	21 @22c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30½c	Molasses.	₱ gal.
Teas.		Strp ch. N. O.	60@62c
YoungHy'n	25c@1 00	Prime	55@56c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	Syrups.	
Imperial	35c@ 45	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Japan	25c@ 45	Sugar drips	50@52c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Young Hyson	1 00	Spices (whole.)	₱ ₱.
Souchong	28c@ 75	Pearl	15½@ 1 c
Spices (whole.)	₱ ₱.	Silver gloss	9½c
Cloves	45 c	Corn—sacks	7½@10½c
Allspice	17 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	30@31 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Rice.	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carl'a	6½@7 c
Syrups.		Rangoon	6½@6¾c
Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 20	Soda.	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Extra olive do	4 75	Saleratus	₱ ₱.
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ 2-3 c		star, full wt	6 c
German mottled	7 c	Saleratus	11@13 c
California, ₱ box	@4 20	Mould	11½c

FISH—The only change we have to note in prices is in lake herring, which have advanced to $3 00. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$ 00	Round herring	@ 00
mackerel	@27 00	split Labrador do	7 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	3 00
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	L'ge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	12 50	fish, ₱ ₱	6
Large No. 1	11 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ ₱	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Salted herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is very quiet since the holidays, though there is a moderate demand. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 25; Muscatel $2 50; mat raisins $1 45 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ ₱. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 10@c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; do Grenoble 18c; do Marbots 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 12@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note in prices. The market cannot be called active, still there is a moderate trade doing. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ doz, 92 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 80; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

January 2—The market was entirely devoid of animation, dealers manifesting no inclination to take hold. Holders of refined, as a general thing, refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales On the other hand, buyers do not appear anxious to operate just at present. In regard to prices in this market we have no changes to note; correct figures would be difficult to furnish under existing circumstances. The Eastern as well as the European markets are very much depressed, the decline in the latter market during the past two weeks being unusually large. A dispatch from New York reports a dull market with a wide difference in the views of dealers. Spot is still held at 28c; futures not quotable. At Baltimore and Philadelphia the same decree of inactivity has taken possession of the market; the nominal rate for standard, white, spot, was 28c; no sales were reported. There are no changes to make in the market, we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate.

PARKERS, January 2, 5:30 P. M.—The crude market in the oil region has been very quiet to-day, fluctuating from $2 60 to $2 65 for Conduit and United certificates. The sales and purchases are chiefly speculative, shippers are buying but little and paying $2 85 for shipment and United Union; some ask $4 00 for shipment. Total shipments from the lower district for December 30 and January 1, Saturday and Monday, 4,000 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 2, closing December 30.—A very quiet market prevails, but there is no pressure to sell. Prices are nominally as before. Quotations for New York delivery are: Crude in bulk 12c; in barrels 12½c; puncheons 15c in shipping order; refined in barrels 28c for spot; nominal for January; cases 29@29c. Philadelphia and Baltimore refined rules at 28c for spot and nominal for January.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Not much doing; standard white 28c; crude 12¾c; cases 31c.

PARKERS, January 2.—Market quiet this morning; United about $3 60@3 61¼; shipment about $3 75.

TITUSVILLE, January 2.—Market nominally $3 80.

OIL CITY, January 2.—United $3 63¾; shipment unquotable.

REYNOLDSVILLE, January 2.—Not quoted.

TIDIOUTE, January 2.—Market quiet; held about $3 75.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 2.—Petroleum nominal; crude 16c; refined 27c; city naptha 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 17c; refined 29c.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Petroleum quiet; crude 17c; refined 28c.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Petroleum quiet; spirits do 13d.

LONDON, January 2.—Refined petroleum 19¾d.

ANTWERP, January 2.—Refined petroleum 56¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, January 2.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	3,170
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	5,393

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon; high wines at $1 14@1 15 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; ⅛ ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $20 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady at full demand good.

BELTING—We reported recently that manufactures had since the rise in leather, been losing on this article and that an advance of 30 ₱ foot in all sizes up to sixteen inches might be expected. The advance has occurred, having gone into operation on the 18th inst. We quote the list of prices as follows:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 9	5 inches wide	$ 57
1½ inch wide	15	5½ inches wide	63
2 inches wide	21	6 inches wide	69
2½ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
3 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	93
3½ inches wide	39 10	9 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45 12	10 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	51	11 inches wide	1 53

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 25
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Hallroll (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 8, 9 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market has been fair since our last report, but the prices have not changed either way. We give the following as the quotations:

Leather.

Oak sole, country ₱ ₱	@ 36
Oak sole, city	34@ 36
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	30@ 32
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid	28@ 30
Red sole, Ormoco and Cala. heavy	30@ 32
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	28@ 31
Red sole, good damaged	25@ 27
Oak, rough	30@ 32
Harness, city oak	34@ 38
Harness, country	30@ 34
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	12@ 14
Saddle, ₱ ₱	32@ 36
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	54 00@66 00
Bell leather, ₱ ₱	30@ 34
Finished calf	90@1 20
Finished upper, ₱ foot	16@ 22
Finished kips ₱ ₱	30@ 36

Hides.

Green salted cows	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, light	10 @ 10½
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9½
Green salted calf	12 @13
Green buffalo	5 @ 6
Green butcher steers, light	6 @ 7
Green butcher steers, heavy	8 @ 9
Green butcher calf	10 @ 12
Kentucky rough	5@ 6

HOPS—The demand is active at $130 00 for prime white navy.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 66c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 25@28c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 27@28c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 1 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; mantel oil, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or toron oil 10c; fire test 150@160 degrees (prepared), 24 00; residuum (common), $5 50; sale of crude, per gross, $12. Refining mill grease, ₱ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 55@60c.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. We quote cotton nets at 2¼@2½c ₱ ₱ and woolen 5c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at 45 75 ₱ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No 1 sells in car lots at $1 00 per barrel. We quote jobbing prices as: $1 15 ₱ bbl for No. 1; $1 25 for extra do; $1 40 for dairy. Coarse sells at $1 70 in car load lots; sacks of 220 lbs, $2 00@2 10 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	@8 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 10
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 75
Washboards, common, ₱ dozen	2 00@2 25
Clothes pins, round head, ₱ box	@ 75

WRAPPING PAPER—Quoted as follows: ₱ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c; ₱ ₱ ream; dry goods, 5c@$8 50. No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₱ ₱. No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@6c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼ bbl), $5 00@ 6 00 ₱ 1,000; Choice (¼ bbl), $7 00@8 00; grocers' bags (1 ₱), $1 50 ₱ 1,000; 2 ₱ ₱ do, $2 70; 5 ₱ ₱ do $6 70; 10 ₱ ₱ do, $6 00; 16 ₱ ₱ do, $9 50; 20 ₱ ₱ do $10 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 01@1 02 cash; $1 02 February; $1 25@1 28¾ March; No. 3, $1 10@1 10½; rejected 94½@96c. Corn dull, weak and lower; 38c cash; 44¾@ February; 46 March; rejected 37c. Oats active and lower; 34c cash; 34¾c February. Rye steady and unchanged at 72c. Barley firmer at 95@c. Pork opened lower and higher; $17 25 cash; $17 50 February; $17 75 March. Lard active, firm and higher; $11 25@11 30c cash; 11 32½@11 35c February; 11 47½@ 11½c March. Bulkmeats active, firm and high er; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 9c; short clear 9¾c. Whisky—Demand good and prices tending upward; sales at $1 07.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was weak; $1 00¾ February. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork 25c lower. Lard easier; 11 35c February; 11 45c March.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Flour higher with a small business; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 40@5 60; common to good $5 70@5 85; good to choice $5 90@6 10; white wheat extra $6 15@7 50; extra Ohio $6 20@7 75; extra Genesee $6 75@8 75. Rye flour dull at $4 90@5 15. Cornmeal steady; Western $2 80@ 3 10. Wheat dull; receipts 59,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 41@1 42; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 34@1 39. Rye firm; Western $1 02@1 03. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn in good demand; receipts 59,000 bushels; No. 2, ungraded, 57c; white new, on steamer, 60c. Oats dull; receipts 55,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 36@38c. Buy quiet at 35@36c. Hay quiet at 90@ 1 05. Hops firmer at $@12c. Beef quiet. Middles—Long clear Western 9c; do city 9¼c. Lard closed heavy; prime steam 11 35@11 40c. Butter—Western 14@20c. Cheese dull at 11@14c. Whisky quiet at $1 13.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Cotton—Demand active and prices advanced to 12c. Flour strong and higher; family $6 00@6 50; fancy $6 75@7 25. Wheat firm; red $1 40@1 45. Corn firm at 45c. Oats quiet but steady at 33@36c. Rye steady at 86c. Barley firm; fall $1 00@1 05. Pork firm; sales at $17 50. Lard dull and unsettled; steam —City held at 11½c; kettle 12c. Bulkmeats strong and higher; sales of shoulders at 6½c; short rib 8¾c at country. Bacon quiet; sales of shoulders here at 7½@7¾c; 10c; clear sides 10½c. Greenmeats higher; shoulders held at 6½c; short rib 8¾c; hams 9¼@10¼c. Whisky—Demand good, tending upward at $1 07. Butter steady; prime to choice Central Ohio 22@23c; shipping grades 18@19c.

BALTIMORE January 2.—Flour steady and firm. Western superfine $4 50@5 00; family $6 25@7 25. Wheat firm; No. 2 Western red winter $1 42@1 44. Corn quiet; Western mixed, old, 39c; new 38½@38¾c. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 70@74c. Provisions firm. Pork $17 00@17 25. Bulkmeats—Packed shoulders 7c; clear rib 9@9½c. Lard—Refined 11½@11¾c. Butter quiet and weak. Western 22@27c. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes 17½@21c; jobbing at 18@22½c. Whisky dull at $1 15.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher. Flour in fair demand; extra $4 50@5 00; family $5 50@6 75. Wheat dull; amber $1 35@1 40; white $1 40@1 45. Corn quiet at 41c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats firm; white 46c. Pork steady at $17 00. Bulkmeats and bacon unchanged. Lard dull; tierce 11c; keg 12½c.

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 2, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 800	15	91	W.	12	Lt.sn'w
2 P. M.	30.040	14	82	W.	11	Lt.sn'w
9 P. M.	30 180	13	91	W.	7	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.007; Highest thermom... 18
Mean thermom... 13.7 Lowest thermom...12

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1877, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 15; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 12; wind S.; clear.
Davenport, Iowa—Ther. —1; wind N.; fair.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 18; wind S.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 13; wind S. W.; clear.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 8; wind W.; fair.
Leavenworth—Ther. 12; wind N. W.; clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 15; wind S. W.; clear.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 21; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 7; clear.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 7; wind S.; fair.
Pittsburgh—Ther. 13; wind S. W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 40; wind S.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 18; wind S. E.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 55; fair.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 56; wind N.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 35; wind N. W.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 16; wind N. W.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 39; wind E.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 12; wind W.; clear.

If Troubled with Bronchitis
or throat ail, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old family medicine for colds and lung affections. MWS&F

Pennsylvania Female College.
The next term will open January 3d. Grammar School Department same date. For information apply to the President, Thomas C. Strong.

Presentation.
H. M. Curry, Esq., manager of the Lucy Furnace, Hatfield, Pittsburgh, was on Monday presented by the men employed at the furnace with a valuable gold watch and chain. Thomas Jordan, on behalf of the men, made a presentation speech, and stated that every man employed there had freely contributed to the fund. Mr. Curry responded, and said it was specially acceptable at the time, as showing the good feeling existing at the close of 1876 and the commencement of 1877.

Local Option Recommended.
Bishops Simpson, Bowman and Wiley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have issued the following to their preachers and people:

"We, the undersigned, bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, request our clergy and lay members to unite their efforts with those who are laboring to procure the re-enactment of the statute known as the Local Option law (or its equivalent) for the State of Pennsylvania.

Recovering Stolen Goods.
Mrs. Dugan was arrested in Allegheny and locked up yesterday for a hearing on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The warrant in the case was sworn out by Thomas Maloney, a saloon keeper, residing on Wylie avenue, who alleges that in the latter part of 1875, Annie Dugan, a daughter of the accused, stole a lot of wearing apparel from his house, among which were two velvet cloaks valued at $150, for which she was sent to the Penitentiary; that Mrs. Dugan acknowledged that the stolen property was in her possession, and promised to restore it, which she failed to do.

A Pittsburgher Killed.
The mangled remains of a man were found on the railroad track about ten miles west of Harrisburg on Monday. On his person were found letters from Mr. W. Smith of No. 98 Ross street, this city and they showed that deceased's name was John Placker. Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Smith is a son-in-law of Mr. Placker. The deceased had been in Europe for some time and was on his way home to this city. He was supposed to have drafts for a considerable amount of money in his possession, and as nothing of value was found on his person, it is feared that he had been murdered and robbed, and his body placed on the railway track by the murderers.

The Preliminary Examination for the High School.
The preliminary examination of pupils of the ward schools for admission to the High school classes of the several sub-districts, has been completed by the faculty of the High school. There were five hundred and seventy-nine pupils examined, and four hundred and thirty-six were successful. Of the remaining one hundred and forty-three, some may yet be found entitled to enter the classes named after a review of the manuscript. There were nearly 2,400 sheets of manuscript to be gone over by the faculty. The examination was in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history and drawing. A detailed report will be made at the next meeting of the Central Board.

Locomotive Engineer Injured.
Mr. William Brady, a well known engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was severely injured on New Year's day. The accident occurred while Mr. B. was running the Pacific Express west, which was due at the Union Depot at 1:41 P. M. In the vicinity of Sang Hollow, a few miles west of Johnstown, there is a wood station, the trough 1,800 feet in length and six inches in depth, located in the center of the track. The engineer by means of a small lever drops a sheet iron scoop into this trough, and as the train dashes along the water is lifted in one solid column to the tank or tender. In setting this lever it struck some obstacle on the track, which caused it to strike the engineer a violent blow on the arm, fracturing the bones as above stated. Mr. Brady was removed from the engine at Ninevah and taken back to Johnstown where he was provided with surgical aid.

U. S Steamboat Inspectors' Annual Report.
Messrs. Neeld and Atkinson, the United States Inspectors at this point have made up their report for 1876. From this list of steamers inspected, we learn that there were 104 towboats, with a tonnage of 22,951.17; twenty-four passenger vessels, of 5,311.62 tons, and nine ferry boats, of 866.34 tons.

Following is the record of the new boats built here during the year:

	Tonnage.
Joseph B. Williams	91
Wm. Thaw	230
Peninah	500
David Hostetter	29
Governor Garland	396
John Snowden	303
Natrona	1095
Hard Times	35
Josh. Cook	384
South Side	150
Boston	21
Total	3,1504

The licenses granted during the year 1876 were as follows: Masters, 208; mates, 82; pilots, 72; first engineers, 104; second engineers, 72. Total, 688. For the year 1875 they numbered 698. This shows a falling off of just one hundred licenses, an exhibit which is accounted for by the dullness of the times.

The Grand Jury and Public Halls.
The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce inclosed to the Grand Jury a copy of the report of that body, on the power and duties of the Building Inspector and Fire Marshal, under the acts of Assembly governing the arrangement and management of public buildings, so as to guard against such calamities as that of Brooklyn. The Grand Jury made a special presentment to Judge Stowe, praying that the matter might be given them in charge, it being stated that the laws relating thereto were being violated by the owners and lessee of public halls, etc. Judge Stowe yesterday addressed the Grand Jury on the subject, commending its importance, but at the same time deciding that the court has no jurisdiction, as the violations of the act referred to are not indictable, put punishable only by actions for the penalties imposed by the act itself. He further stated that, while this was so, it might be that the Building Inspector and Fire Marshal, if guilty of neglect of duty, could be indicted. The offense, however, should be specifically set forth, in writing by the Grand Jury, before the court would be justified in directing an indictment to be preferred. The request was, therefore, refused.

Death of an Estimable Woman.
With sincere regret we announce the death or Mrs. Bridget McLaughlin, wife of Mr. Martin McLaughlin, at her residence, No. 35 Gibbon street, in this city. Mrs. McLaughlin was a sister of Mr. Thomas Maloy, who has occupied a responsible position in the business department of the COMMERCIAL for a number of years past, and who made his home with the deceased. The illness of Mrs. McLaughlin had its origin in a severe fall, which happened to her some weeks since, her injuries being internal. As she was in the prime of life, and possessed of a robust constitution, her friends naturally hoped that she would eventually recover. The most careful nursing and the best medical attention were alike unavailing—a consultation among her three physicians resulting in the conclusion that death was inevitable. With a patience and resignation characteristic of the true Christian, she calmly awaited the summons, and was ready to answer the call. Solicitude for her children was the last thing which she had to sever, and as the end approached she lovingly and hopefully committed these to the care and keeping of her heavenly Father. Thus died the dutiful daughter, the dear sister, the beloved wife, and the devoted and affectionate mother. The family have the sincere sympathy and condolence of many friends in their sad bereavement.

THE Survey Committee of City Councils failed to meet yesterday.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Organization for 1877—Election of Officers—Caucus Last Evening for the Nomination of City Officers—List of the Successful Candidates, etc., etc.

The Select and Common branches of Allegheny Council for 1877 met at ten o'clock yesterday forenoon for organization.

SELECT BRANCH.

This body was called to order at 11:40 A. M., when, on motion of Alfred Slack, Mr. J. C. Patterson was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Vogelgesang was elected temporary Clerk. The next thing in order was the election of permanent officers, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Joshua C. Patterson, President, and R. T. White, Clerk. The new members were then sworn in, and this branch was declared ready for business. On motion of Mr. McKelvey, the amended rules of 1876, providing for monthly meetings of Councils, were adopted for the ensuing year. Common Council was then notified that Select branch was ready to adjourn.

COMMON BRANCH.

The Common Council was called to order at 10:45 by George W. Snaman, who moved the election of Hugh McGuire as temporary chairman. The motion prevailed, and Mr. McGuire took the President's chair. Messrs. Steffner and Kredel were constituted temporary secretaries. The following candidates were then placed in nomination for permanent President: A. D. Armstrong, S. A. Johnston and James Hunter, and on counting out the ballots the first ballot resulted thus: Hunter 16, Armstrong 12, Johnston 6. After this vote Mr. Snaman withdrew the name of Mr. Johnston and another ballot was taken, resulting in the election of Mr. Hunter, who received nineteen votes to fourteen cast for Armstrong. On taking the chair Mr. Hunter made a very appropriate speech and immediately entered upon the duties of his position. Mayor Phillips administered the oath to Mr. Hunter, and the new members were sworn in by the President. The next thing in order was the election of a Clerk, which resulted in the choice of Robert Dilworth, by a vote of 31 to 1 for Samuel Osborne. The action of Select Branch continuing the rules of 1876 for the govern ent of Council was concurred in. A committee consisting of Messrs. Walker, McGuire and Orr, was then appointed to arrange seats, after which Common Council adjourned.

Joint Session.

The Councils held a joint session for the purpose of arranging for a caucus for the nomination of candidates for the various city offices, at which it was decided to hold a caucus in the evening for the purpose mentioned. The joint session then adjourned to meet in the Select Council Chamber at half past seven P. M.

The Caucus Last Evening.

Councils went into caucus last evening at half past seven o'clock to make nominations for city officers. The eighteen Democratic members were admitted to the meeting and took part in the proceedings. The caucus was organized with the following officers: Chairman, N. Vogelgesang; Clerks, J. E. McKelvey, G. W. Snaman; Tellers, James Lindsay, A. D. Armstrong. A list of the candidates is appended, the successful ones, in cases where there was opposition, being marked with a star.

City Engineer—Charles S. Davis, 26; *W. N. McDowell, 30.

Controller—James Brown, by acclamation.

Treasurer—David Macferron, by acclamation.

Superintendent of Water Works—*H. C. Richmond, 35; Joshua Nuttall, 14; D. C. Courtney, 6; Jos. Miller, 5.

Chief Engineer Fire Department—*James E. Crow, 45; James McElroy, 11.

Clerk of Markets—David Hastings, by acclamation.

Solicitor—*W. B. Rodgers, 29; L. P. Stone, 22; W. O. Crawford, 5.

Street Commissioner, Eastern District—H. K. Tyler, 12; *Henry Nesmith, 33; Samuel Hayes, 11.

Street Commissioner, Western District—*Alex. Hanna, 29; Charles Schleiper, 27.

Superintendent of Water Rents—*James Nicholls, 34; J. T. Simpson, 2; W. M. Claney, 12; J. P. Kennedy, 8.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm—George Wynn, by acclamation.

Weighmaster, Diamond Scales—George B. McNulty, by acclamation.

Weighmaster, Second Ward Scales—*D. J. Bodon, 34; Robert White, 2; A. J. Price, 8; ——Haziett, 12.

Weighmaster, Fourth Ward Scales—Isaac Hipley, by acclamation.

Clerk of Committees—Roland J. White, by acclamation.

Salt Inspector—Wm. Greenawalt, by acclamation.

Wharfmaster, Eastern District—Sylvester Tyrion, by acclamation.

Wharfmaster, Western District—R. S. Davis, 14; *David F. Jackson, 42.

Meat and Milk Inspector—*Joseph A. Dresler, 25; Wm. L. McKain, 12; James Reed, 4, Charles Bassett, 8; Wm. Quinn, 2; John Wilson, 1.

City Physician—W. W. Cole, by acclamation.

Assessor of City Taxes—Thomas Ward, by acclamation.

Messenger of Councils—J. R. Lupton, by acclamation.

Board Measurers—First ward, Robert White; Second ward, Robert Donaldson; Third ward, M. Sinnott; Fourth ward, Andrew Davidson; Fifth ward, Robert M. Park; Sixth ward, Thomas Gibson; Seventh ward, Ferd. Erk; Eighth ward, Wm. Oakley, Jas. McVay; Ninth ward, Geo. Finck; Tenth ward, Wm. Beecher; Twelfth ward, B. M. Biber; Thirteenth ward, George Snyder.

After finishing the business in hand the caucus, at half-past ten o'clock, adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The argument list was before this Court yesterday. The following cases were passed upon:

John Elkin vs. John Meyer. New trial refused.

McDonald and McCormick vs Patterson *et al.* New trial refused.

North Star Building and Loan Association vs. John Duncan. New trial refused.

James B. Meanor vs. Conrad Beringer. New trial refused.

J. T. Dickey vs. James Skelding. New trial refused.

Hanlon vs. Riggs *et al.* New trial refused.

David Maxwell for use vs. Thomas Conroy. New trial refused.

John Stacy vs. Samuel McQuiggan. New trial granted.

N. Whiting & Co. vs. Bennett Lake. New trial granted.

Same plaintiff vs. John B. Sarber. New trial refused.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Joseph Spencer. New trial refused.

R. M. Stevenson vs. Edward Kelly *et al.* New trial refused.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of J. Duross O'Brien, Sarah O'Brien, his wife, Mary and H. L. McCullough vs. J. G. Welden and Thomas J. Murphy, the jury is out.

Thomas Mellon vs. M. B. Stotler; action of debt. Jury out.

William Ward and William Hall, for use of James Kelly vs. George and John F. McCombs; *scire facias* to revive a judgment. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Lawton vs. Steamboat Tigress; Feather vs. same; Wilmot vs. same; Tarr, widow vs. same; Tarr vs. same; Miller, executor vs. same; Tarr vs. same; Miller, executor vs. owner; Smith & Son vs. Weddell, Booth, for use vs. Staub; Meyer *et al.* vs. Greenawalt; Oliver McClintock & Co. vs. O'Donnell, administratrix; Smith, administrator vs. Anderson *et al.*, Danler & Sons vs. Swentzell *et ux*; Nichols for use vs. Bradley; Stratton vs. Harley; Strous, in trust vs. Moorehead, Adams & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Frederick Watter, charged on oath of John Mack with incestuous adultery, pleaded guilty.

Henry Clay Campbell pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny made on oath of John W. Reno, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and nine months.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hubert, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Copperwhite, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed, the defendant paying the costs.

A *nolle prosequi* was also allowed on the same conditions in the case of Thomas P. Walker, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of James W. Caulkett.

Michael Burke was found guilty of aggravated assault and battery on oath of Thomas Flaherty, but was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the court.

Thomas Flaherty was found guilty of the same offense, with the same recommendation by the jury. Michael Burke was the prosecutor in this case.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John McGowan, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Sarah Lonerbaugh, the jury found the defendant not guilty, but directed that he pay the costs.

Daisy Johnston, Jenny Brown *alias* Maggie Smith, and Joseph Scott, are on trial on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of J. C. Brown. All the parties are colored.

Legal Notes.
The Supreme Court has not yet rendered any decisions in the Western cases.

McClarren & McKennan, of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with Clerk McCandless.

Cyrus N. Avery, of Erie county, filed a similar petition.

Christian and Bernard Wolf, partners in the shoe business, were committed to jail, yesterday, upon a bench warrant issued at the instance of W. E. Schmertz & Co., to whom they were indebted in the sum of $656. They are charged with fraudulently disposing of their goods, with intent to defeat a judgment claim of the creditors.

Accidental Shootings.
Fortunately we have but few accidents to report from the use of firearms on New Years day. We hear, however, of two boys who were severely hurt in the hand. John Wilson, a lad of about fourteen, son of John Wilson, Esq., had the wad of a pistol discharged into the palm of his left hand. Another boy of about the same age, named Shuerer, residing with Jacob Kinzer, Esq., met with a similar accident. The injuries of both were very painful.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

THE CITY'S POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Monthly Statistics.

A regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, present Messrs. Atterbury, Boggs, Finch, Hays, Houston, Jones, Mercer, Montooth, McMasters, Sweitzer, and Kincaid, President.

After some discussion a change in the by-laws was made, by which the organization of the board and the election of all officers will take place at the same meeting each year.

THE HOME.

The report of Superintendent Bullock of the Poor Farm shows: Number of inmates of House December 1, 333; males, 202; females, 131; admitted during the month, 75; males, 48; females, 27; discharged, 21; males 10; females 11; deaths 3, all males; total in home December 30, 384; males, 237; females, 147.

Dr. Brewster, physician of the Home, reported in hospital December 31, 39; received during month, 23; discharged, 19; died 2. In hospital December 31, 38; births during the month, 2; received medical attention, 50.

THE POOR PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Geo. Purviance, physician, First district, reported for the month of December 96 visits and 41 office patients.

Dr. S. McCandless, of the Second district, 122 visits.

Dr. McMasters, of East End district, 111 visits and 30 office patients.

Dr. Chessrun, of South Side district, 102 visits and 186 office patients.

The Auditing Committee reported the quarterly account of the Secretary, Mr. Braun, found correct.

The Secretary reported the receipts and disbursements for the month of November as follows:

November 1—Balance on hand	$35,241 01
Receipts during month	425 66
	$35,669 07
Expended during month	5,661 60
Balance on hand	30,008 07

A number of bills were passed upon and it was ordered that the Superintendent weigh articles sent to the farm and certify the correctness of all bills before they are presented to the Board. Adjourned.

FIRE LAST EVENING.

A Wholesale Grocery Gutted.

About ten o'clock last evening an alarm was given from box 16, Duquesne Engine House, by a patrolman who had discovered flames issuing from the roof of the whole sale grocery house of Messrs. Johnson, Eagey & Earl, on First and Second avenues below Smithfield street. The fire department promptly responded, but with difficulty got the water started from the plugs through the engine. Smoke was issuing from the upper part of the building and when the window of a third story was reached by a ladder, and opened, a dense volume issued forth. When entrance was effected below but little could be effected on the Second avenue side, but on First avenue the firemen succeeded in reaching the flames through an adjoining building. Here also the thick smoke was with difficulty withstood, and often the playing of water was necessarily at random. In the course of an hour the flames were subdued, but at a cost of much difficult labor and the use of an immense amount of water. No estimate of the loss is possible, but the greater part of it was by water. The firm appeared to have a large stock on hand, and the loss will be considerable. The stock and buildings are insured.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Closing Meeting of the Year.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last evening, Mr. Acheson in the chair.

The Mayor reported the following appointments, which were confirmed: A. G. Buchanan, T. R. Costello, Patrick Molanphy. The Mayor also reported the following changes: Dismissed—Thomas Swift, Richard Moran and Hugh McMullen. Resigned—Samuel Belfore, Joseph Thomas. The report was accepted.

A number of bills were also acted upon and approved.

The pay roll, amounting to $16,423 08 for the month of December, was approved.

Mr. John O'Neill offered a resolution of thanks to the chairman of the committee, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fox, who had entered near the close of the meeting, made a neat speech, returning his thanks. He remarked that with the present term he retired from Councils, but would always bear the kindest remembrance of his fellow councilmen.

Adjourned.

The Temperance Work.
The overflow of the "Murphy revival" has now inundated Allegheny city as well as Lawrenceville, the East End and the South Side. An immense meeting was held last evening in the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which through the generosity of the trustees and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Vernon, had been tendered for the series of meetings of which that of last evening was the initial one. The spacious edifice was literally packed; so many hundreds being unable to obtain even standing room that an "overflow meeting" was organized in the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was also crowded to repletion, and at which numerous signatures were obtained. The speakers at the North Avenue Church were Messrs. Murphy, (who was compelled to leave before the meeting closed) Paisley, Metherington, Follock, Staffle and others, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing throughout and a large number of signatures to the pledge being procured. At the close of the meeting an adjournment was had to the lecture room, where preliminary steps were taken for the immediate organization of the "Allegheny Reform Club," with purposes and objects nearly similar to those of the "Pittsburgh Reform Club." Great credit is due to Thomas McClelland Esq., for the energy and liberality displayed by him in making the requisite arrangements for the meetings, and to the pastor and choir for their hearty co-operat on. The reform fire has been kindled on the North Side, and in a few days we trust our city promises to be ablaze. So the good work goes on.

TEMPERANCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The fourth of a series of meetings was held last evening in the Presbyterian church, and was very solemn and impressive. The exercises were opened by Rev. E. R. Donohoo in some feeling and encouraging remarks. He was followed by Major Cuppies, who, although suffering from severe indisposition, did not fail to impress the audience with his earnest pleading for temperance and Christianity. The sweet singing of the combined choirs added much to the enjoyment. The testimony of A. Miller, James Byers, Short, Taylor and others was given. Esquire Martin, in some pertinent remarks, stated that nine-tenths of all cases decided by him were the results of liquor. Over fifty signed the pledge. Another meeting will be held in the M. E. church Thursday evening.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jean Valjean," the new holiday drama, was presented at the Opera House on Monday afternoon and evening to overflowing houses, and to a fair number of people last night. The dramatist had splendid material to work up, and succeeded in evolving a very interesting play. Mr. Gotthold has seldom appeared to as great advantage as in the title *role*. His impersonation is marked throughout by careful study and great power. The remainder of the characters are in good hands, and were well done. There is some fine new scenery in Mr. Owen's best style. The pressure on our columns prevents such extended notice as the occasion deserves.

"Valjean" will be repeated to-night, and throughout the week.

Mr. Chanfrau will begin an engagement next Monday.

Library Hall—"Rose Michel."

Miss Rose Eytinge appeared on Monday afternoon and evening and last night in that most effective of plays, "Rose Michel," before very large audiences. She has won no inconsiderable part of her great fame in the character of *Rose Michel*, having played it more than three hundred nights. It affords her ample opportunity for the display of her wonderful emotional art, and she succeeds in electing the most enthusiastic applause in nearly every scene in which she appears. Mr. Whiting, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Owen and Mr. Curran have made hits in the characters assigned to them. The scenery is new and appropriate. "Rose Michel" will be played for the last time to-night. To-morrow evening Miss Eytinge's new play, "Katharine," will be presented for the first time here.

Next week the "Merry Bishops," an organization after the style of the Troubadours, will play at Library Hall.

Matt Morgan Coming.

The only true and original Matt. Morgan is coming with his New York novelty company and art exhibition, and will give entertainments at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee. The troupe, it is stated, is in nowise similar to that which appeared here last summer, until interfered with by the city authorities. Mr. Morgan, who is the caricaturist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, will appear each evening, and caricature noted people, including some local celebrities. He has a number of fine variety performers in his company, while the tableaux are said to beautiful, and free from the least objectionable feature. Seats are now on sale at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

NO. 2 HOSE COMPANY, the addition to the Fire Department long expected, was established on Monday in the house erected for the purpose, in the Thirty-second ward, John W. Turney is the Foreman.

NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Controllers.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a stated monthly meeting last evening, with President King in the chair.

The resignation of Miss Nettie Black, a teacher in the Third ward school, and the election of Miss Rhoda Black to fill the vacancy, were reported by Mr. Smith, and the action of the local board was ratified.

The committee appointed to investigate the case of Professor McCullough, who claims a month's salary for that period in 1873, when the school house was unfinished in the Ninth ward, reported progress and were continued.

A resolution that when the regular meeting of the Board falls on a holiday the meeting shall be held on the Monday previous, was adopted.

The draft of an act to be presented to the Legislature for the reduction of the number of members of the Board of Control was next considered.

Dr. Hamilton was opposed to the measure, as he thought it would be productive of wrangling among the local boards, and proposed to remedy the existing trouble (the difficulty of getting a quorum) by making twenty-five members a quorum for the transaction of business.

Mr. Hay opposed the recommendation of the passage of the act at the present meeting, as he thought the members had not fully considered it.

After some further discussion the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Secretary Beggs called attention to the fact that Controller Brown had presented a bill for $3,000, claimed to be the proportion of the board's expenses for the collection of taxes for two years.

Dr. Hamilton raised the point that the City Treasurer should collect school taxes with other taxes.

Alderman D. L. Smith stated that a bill had been passed by the Legislature giving the City Treasurer $1,500 per year for the collection of school taxes, making his salary $5,000 in all. He therefore offered a resolution that Councils be asked to order the school taxes collected free. The resolution passed.

A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report at the next regular meeting an estimate of the revenue of the Board for the ensuing year, probable expenses and deficiencies, etc., was adopted.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the alleged errors in the Superintendent's report, relative to the cost of teaching in the High School.

Dr. Hamilton moved to amend by appointing a member from each ward. Agreed to, and the following gentlemen appointed: First ward, John Scott; Second ward, John Hopkins; Third ward, G. P. Bellstelt; Fourth ward, R. C. Miller, Chairman; Fifth ward, J. M. McElroy; Sixth ward, T. C. Wallace; Seventh ward, P. Haney; Eighth ward, J. Sutton; Ninth ward, Wm. Hartman; Tenth ward, Samuel Watson; Eleventh ward, D. B. Oliver.

Superintendent Davis presented the following report for December: Total enrollment, 8,556; average daily attendance, 7,164; average number in attendance in the primary department, 5,839; number of primary teachers, 130; number of pupils to each, 42; average number in attendance in grammar department 1,085; number of grammar teachers, 26; number of pupils to each, 39; average number in attendance in high school 278; number of high school teachers, 6; number of pupils to each, 32; number of parents' visits, 181; number of directors' visits, 185. Report received, and on motion an extended supplement to the report, defining his work and the general progress of the schools.

A resolution to reduce the Principals "to the rank" was referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh Mortality.
Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending December 30 there were fifty-three deaths in the city:

Causes of death—Measles, 2; scarlet fever, 2; remittent fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1; cancer of rectum, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 4; tabes mesenterica, 2; encephalitis, 1; apoplexy, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; paralysis, 2; insanity, 1; infantile convulsions, 3; chattering of tongues of the boys calling for "pie," and the desperate efforts they make to obtain more than their share, are very amusing to the spectators. In order that a fair distribution might be made, about fifty quarters of pie were placed on a large wooden tray, a man under each end carried it over their heads so high that the boys could not reach it while a third man who walked on the side endeavored to give each boy one piece but it was no go. As soon as the hand descended with the pie it was seized by several boys, while others actively climbed the persons of the bearers and grabbed pieces off the tray over their heads. I have attended several of these annual dinners and have seen no change in the character, or quantity of eatables provided for the occasions; and Mr. Pitcocks face always wears the same kind smile and happy appearance, but the boys are not the same. They were more unruly last year than the year before, and this year worse than last. SPIRIT.

A Coal Miners' Strike.
It is reported that a general strike among the coal miners is contemplated for three and a half cents per bushel of seventy-six pounds. Already, it is said, the men engaged at Armstrong's, Sandy Creek, and William Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, have gone out. Others are to follow. The operators say they have a considerable supply of coal on hand and will resist the increase of rate for digging.

For Rent.
Large, elegant residence of twelve rooms, all modern improvements, bath, stationary stands, stable, &c.; is one of the best finished houses in Allegheny City; delightful location. Inquire at 247 Allegheny avenue.

The Western University
Will re-open on Wednesday, 3d inst.

The Turkish Bath
will not only sober an intoxicated man, but by relieving the internal congestion which always exists in persons addicted to the immoderate use of stimulants, *lessens the appetite* for such things. Call and create and intemperate should go to No. 89 Diamond street, and try the process for themselves.

In the General Distribution
of medals, if it had been possible for the "International Jury of Award" to have given a medal to the best hotel in Philadelphia, this honor would have been received by the Colonnade, "for all the requisites of a model establishment in every respect."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Dr. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. MWF

Master of the Art.
MR. A. A. DEVORE, the acknowledged master of the art of cutting gentlemen's garments, has the entire management of this department at the celebrated tailoring establishment of D. S. Hoobler, No. 87 Smithfield street, which is a guarantee that the garments made by this firm will give satisfaction. Customers will find the counters at this houseladened with a fine line of fashionable piece goods to select from. Their prices are very moderate. WS

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.
Mr. George E. Reineman, No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for fresh shell oysters. All the appointments of this saloon are first class, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention. WS

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, January 2.—River 1 foot 7 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 26. No business.

EVANSVILLE, January 2.—Weather clear and cold; mercury 5 to 21. River 7 9-10 feet and rising. Very strengthening. No business.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—Weather cold and clear. River unchanged.

MEMPHIS, January 2.—River fell 8 inches. Mercury 30. Ice running very light. No arrivals or departures.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—No arrivals or departures. Weather clear and cool.

VICKSBURG, January 2.—River fell 6 inches. Weather clear and milder. Harbor full of ice. No boats up or down. Arrived—Colorado.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.
WATERTOWN, MASS., January 2.—Cattle—Receipts 321 head. Butchers anxious and a little sharp for trade at 50c advance; choice $6 00@6 50; extra $7 00@7 50; first quality $6 25@6 75; second do $5 50@5 00; third do $4 50@5 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,570 head. Butchers willing to pay 50c advance; in lots $2 00@2 50 @3 00@3 50; extra $4 00@4 50; some as high as $7 00@7 50.

Cotton.
CHARLESTON, January 2.—Market firmer; middling 12¼@12⅝c. Mobile—Market active; middling 12⅝c. Galveston—Market strong; middling 12⅝c. Savannah—Market active; small offerings; middling 12⅝c.

A snow slide occurred near Alta, Utah, December 28th, which destroyed the Wellington mine boarding house, and buried its inmates. Their loss was not discovered till Monday night. Yesterday two men were taken from the wreck in an exhausted condition. Four more persons were buried, and are supposed to be dead.

A SAD SUICIDE.

A Young Man Shoots Himself Through the Head.

Roland B. Brown, aged twenty five years, a son of Mr. Richard B. Brown, a grocer, doing business at No. 101 Ohio street, Allegheny, died yesterday morning from the effects of a pistol wound, in the head inflicted by his own hand about ten o'clock Monday night. Coroner Thomas held an inquest yesterday, and it appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been left to close up the store by his father, who retired to bed. About ten o'clock Mr. Brown, the father, hearing the report of a pistol, came down to the store room, and was horrified to find his son lying on the floor, with a bullet hole in his head and a pistol lying near by. Medical assistance was procured, but the man was past hope, and died at about one o'clock this morning. The deceased had been recently married, and was not surrounded by circumstances that would ordinarily induce self-destruction. The impression prevails with some that this sad affair was the result of an accident, but the verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that Brown had committed suicide.

The pistol, it is thought, was loaded with slugs, though there is only one hole in his head where the discharge entered. The left side of his head was lacerated frightfully, there being three large splits in the scalp, diverging in different directions somewhat in the shape of a star. Evidently he had placed the muzzle of the pistol against his head, and the tearing of the scalp was done by the powder. The shot entered about two inches above the left ear, fracturing the skull, the fracture extending from there to the back of the head. When found, a large quantity of blood and brain substance had oozed out on the floor. The shot had taken a slightly downward course, directly through the head, and had it come out at the other side it would have been likely below the left ear.

Deceased was well known in the Third ward, where he served on the school board for several years. He had been well educated, and until recently, when he went into business with his father, was employed as a book keeper. About one year ago he married a beautiful young girl and together they lived in the house of his father.

No cause is assigned for the rash deed. The deceased was somewhat addicted to drink, and a few days ago stated to a friend that he intended to sign Murphy's pledge.

Annual Jubilee of Newsboys and Bootblacks.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Notwithstanding the many attractions in our city on New Year's day, some of which were of a very interesting character, a large audience gathered in Old City Hall to see the newsboys and bootblacks devour the eighteenth annual dinner provided by our energetic fellow citizen, John W. Pittock. A short time before the dinner was served up there was some excitement manifested by the spectators who occupied the stage in front of the musicians, and it was soon whispered around that the great temperance reformer, Francis Murphy, was among them. As I never had seen the gentleman, I requested a very intelligent lady to point him out to me, which she cheerfully did, remarking that he was doing more good in this city than any one man had ever done before.

When I had looked in his face and at his head a few moments, I confess I was somewhat disappointed. In my judgment, there is nothing in the former which indicates his Celtic origin, nor are there any prominent developments in the shape of the latter indicative of any great degree of mental power.

At half-past three o'clock the deformed boy, John Dailey, who has occupied the head of one of the tables for four consecutive years, was placed in the same position again for the fifth time by Mr. Pittock. The band struck up a lively tune, and Mr. Pittock admitted the boys in squads to the Hall, and in a short time the five long tables were surrounded, and for about twenty minutes there never were three hundred pairs of hands more industriously employed. The serving of the desert, which consisted of a quarter of a pie, is the most difficult duty the amateur waiters have to perform. The chattering troupes of the boys calling for "pie," and the desperate efforts they make to obtain more than their share, are very amusing to the spectators. In order that a fair distribution might be made, about fifty quarters of pie were placed on a large wooden tray, a man under each end carried it over their heads so high that the boys could not reach it while a third man who walked on the side endeavored to give each